The New-York Times.

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THE MORMONS.

The Burning of the Government Trains—Brigham Young's Hostile Attitude—The Hand-Cart Mormon Immigration—Interesting Intelligence.

From the St. Louis Republican, Nov. 11.

Highly important intelligence has just been received at Fort Leavenworth, by express from Fort Laramie, with advices of Oct. 22. Lieut.-Col. Cooke's command of 2d Dragoons were four miles this side, and had encountered a snow-storm five days previously. Col. Albert S. Johnston was last heard from two hundred and thirty miles beyond Fort Laramie, and snow was seven inches deep one hundred miles this side of where the express left him. Owing to the slim supply of corn, and entire absence of grass, the teams of the entire command and the horses of the 2d Dragoons were failing rapidly.

News had reached Laramie that the Mormons had burnt three Government trains (seventy-five wagons) near Green River, ninety miles *behind* Col. Alexander's command, (10th Infantry,) which constituted the van-guard of the army. It was rumored that the 10th and 5th Infantry and the Batteries of Artillery would go over and take possession of a Mormon village on Bear River, for Winter quarters. It is said that the Dragoons had a month's supply of corn, at half allowance, and not a particle of grass. With snow on the ground at that, it seems like madness for them to proceed beyond Laramie—certainly such a step could only be justified in view of the prospect of actual hostilities this Winter, of which no one at this distance can judge.

There was probably never before, any portion of our army subjected to such privations and to whom the future presents such a gloomy picture as is the case at present with the "Army for Utah." And it can be said, without disparagement to others, that no portion of our army could have been better selected to battle with the hardships of a campaign, [illegible] the soldier, than the "Army for Utah." The commander, Col. Albert S. Johnston, of the Second Cavalry, stands [illegible] the first in ability in the army, with the indefatigable Major Fitzjohn Porter at his elbow. Under his command, and emulating him in the patriotic [illegible] warriors, are the respective commanders of the Tenth Infantry, Col. Alexander, and the Fifth Infantry, Lieut.-Col. Waite, while the trying duty—the almost hopeless task of conducting the "rear guard" (the six companies of Second Dragoons) through a snowy path to its distant goal, rests with Lieut.-Col. Cooke. No one familiar with the operations of our army for the last twenty years will fear that any of these officers will prove recreant to the important trusts confided to them. We may rest assured that, if upon Col. Johnston's arrival on the verge of the Salt Lake Valley, circumstances urge the propriety of immediate action, offensively towards the Mormons, *it will be done* with a bold and decisive hand. Certainly no act is better calculated to hasten the inevitable doom of Mormonism, than the attempt, on their part, to destroy the army supplies. Nothing should shield them from the just [illegible] of an outraged Government.

We doubt if Col. Johnston will be able, when his whole force is concentrated, to muster over one thousand men for duty. Such an army so far from the base-line, is too small to cope long with vigorous resistance.

The threatening aspect of affairs on our Western borders at this moment, calls loudly for an increase of the army. Our wise Secretary of War and the President, it is earnestly hoped, will urge Congress to raise new regiments early in the approaching session. The strength of our army is by no means commensurate with the extensive line of defence, particularly the Western portion. Should danger menace in Utah or Kansas—the troops in Florida, actively engaged in Indian warfare, must be transported rapidly to meet the new exigency, at an enormous expense, the change of climate and exposure operating disastrously to its efficiency: whereas, should our army be *adequately* increased (and the condition of our Western defences argues strongly for several additional *mounted* regiments) by Congress this winter in time for organization for the field in the spring, the amount annually saved in the transportation of troops from point to point, which would then be unnecessary, would go far towards supporting the increase. But the great desideratum thereby gained, would be security to emigration and protection to the hardy frontier settlers. Our army, if *full*, would not exceed fifteen thousand. *Surely can't such a country as ours afford 20,000?*

From the St. Louis Democrat.

A friend has permitted us to publish the following extract from a private letter dated Fort Laramie, Oct. 22, 1857:

"An express from the army on Haws' fork reports that the Mormons have destroyed three Government trains (burnt them up). *Brigham Young informed Col. Alexander by express, that he must not advance further in the territory.* Col. Johnson is collecting the trains all together at the South Pass, to escort them in. The 2d Dragoons will be here to-morrow."

PROGRESS OF THE UTAH EXPEDITION.

Camp on Sweet Water, Tuesday, Oct. 13, 1857.

Colonel Smith, of the 10th Infantry, with a portion of his command, consisting of about sixty-five men, rank and file, are encamped here for the night. Lieut. T. J. Lee, with fifty men, were at Laramie to escort Governor Cumming on, when he comes that far. Our camp is thirty-five miles east of Pacific Springs, which are the first that empty their waters on the west side of the South Pass. An express has just reached us from Green River, bringing news to us as unexpected as it is important; and I avail myself of a halt to give you a succinct statement for the public. The Mormon problem is solved. They have seized upon the very first opportunity afforded them of perpetrating an act of war. On the night of the 5th instant, about 10 o'clock, they seized and destroyed seventy-eight heavily-loaded wagons, containing Government supplies for the army. The wagons and teams were the property of Messrs. Russell & Waddle, contractors. The trains were some forty miles distant from each other. This proves that there were more than one company of Mormons. My informant says that the notorious "Destroying Angel," Bill Hickman, commanded one, and —— Locksmith the other party, of about 80 men each. One train of twenty-six wagons was destroyed 61 miles west of us, and the other, of fifty-two wagons, was taken near Green River, thirty miles west of Colonel Alexander's train. There were no soldiers with these trains, and the teamsters offered no resistance.

For their docility in this respect, the Mormons gave them one wagon and some provisions, with which to make their way back to the States, and burnt the residue. They profess to have between the Devil's Gate, on this river, and the Mormon Ford on Green River, seven hundred men under arms. On hearing of the loss of the trains, Colonel Alexander, who was encamped on the Ham's Fork, sent Captain Marcy, with four hundred men, back to Green River, and enable the teamsters to collect their cattle and take them on to head-quarters. He also sent on a Frenchman to us. On the next day they ordered a Mr Ficklin, of Captain McGraw's party prisoners. These were men sent by McGraw on to Salt Lake, to buy four for his party.

Our express brought in his moccasin an order from Capt. Marcy, which I have been permitted to read, ordering the trains to halt until Colonel Smith came up. We have three or four trains of twenty-six wagons each up with Colonel Alexander—one a few miles in advance of us, and two behind us, and the road is lined with merchants' and settlers' goods for one hundred miles in our rear.

Colonel Alexander has broken up his camp on Ham's Fork, and changed his course of the Bear River Route, and we are expected to collect and guard these trains to his camp near Soda Springs. There is yet plenty of provisions for us until Spring, except forage. We have no corn, hay or oats for our animals, and must rely upon grass. This the *devil-saints* may burn, unless the snow prevents it, and then our mules can profit little by it. Our force, rank and file, is about sixty-five men; but I am informed that the teamsters will be armed to-morrow with rifles, and made to stand guard over their trains at night. Our expressman believes we shall have to fight for our trains in a day or two more, and it may be so. If attacked, Col. Smith will fight to the last. There will be no surrender. One feeling pervades officers and men. Col. Chapman, an old veteran in war, Lieutenants Elwood and Kinsel, and Judge Eckels, Mr. Brown and Mr. McCormick, are with us, and will all use the rifle, if necessary. We shall do our duty. Will the people of the States do theirs? I believe they will send us men and supplies soon. California could give us soldiers even in Winter.

I think the Mormons will attempt to emigrate in the Spring to the Sandwich Islands or to Vancouver. Let a close lookout be kept for them.

This is no camp news. It is reliable, I believe. I regret I cannot write more particularly.

No civil appointee, except Morel, Postmaster, and Judge Eckels, of Indiana, have come on so far, as yet. When General Harney and Governor Cumming will come, no one knows. We shall go on to-morrow, come what may; and with or without orders, if any party attacks Colonel Smith, you will hear a good report of him and his gallant little band. *He will fight.* Your correspondent, KENTON.

IMMIGRATION ON THE PLAINS—THE MORMON HAND-CARTS.

From the Huron (Ohio) Reflector.

Mr. Henry Buchingham, of Norwalk, Huron County, who went to Oregon seven years ago, has returned by the overland route, making the journey by way of California in a little over one hundred days.

Mr. B. gives the following memorandum of the number of emigrants, cattle, horses, sheep and wagons that had passed the Devil's Gate this season, as kept at the Mormon mail station:

Emigrants	12,500
Wagons	950
Cattle	67,000
Horses and Mules, (about)	2,500
Sheep	10,000

There were several large droves of cattle taken on speculation, but as a general thing the emigrants took only what they thought they would need on the Plains, and for a good start when they got there. I noticed a few fine-blooded cattle.

About 50 wagons would have gone the Oregon route, but were afraid of the Indians. Nearly all the emigrants went by Soda Springs, to avoid Mormondom. There did not seem to be much love between the Mormons and Missourians.

The Mormon emigration is not included in the above list, which, Mr. B. thinks, did not exceed 1,000. He thus describes the new propelling power which "the Lord revealed unto the Latter-Day Saints by the Prophet Brigham" last year, whereby a Saint can become a "perfect hoss" on the Plains—a hand-cart train!

It was certainly the most novel and interesting sight I have seen for many a day. We met two trains—one of 30 and the other of 50 carts—averaging about six to the cart. The carts were generally drawn by one man and three women each, though some carts were drawn by women alone. There were about three women to one man, and two-thirds of the women single! It was the most motley crew I ever beheld. Most of them were Danes, with a sprinkling of Welsh, Swedes and English, and were generally from the lower classes of their countries; scarcely one could speak English plain; most could not understand what we said to them.

The road was lined for a mile or two behind the trains, with the lame, halt, sick and needy. Many were quite aged and would be going slowly along supported by a son or daughter; some were on crutches; now and then a mother with a child in her arms and two or three hanging hold of her, with a forlorn appearance, would pass slowly along; others whose condition entitled them to a first-class seat in a carriage, were wending their way through the sand. A few seemed in good spirits journeying to the promised land; but the majority thought "Jordan a hard road to travel."

The advance party of Surveyors of the Pacific Wagon Road was met at the South Pass, Aug. 16. The main party were at Fort Laramie, Aug. 25, and it was expected they would winter at Fort Hall. The advance provision train of the Utah Expedition was met Aug. 26, at the Devil's Gate, and Mr. B. thinks it is the intention to winter on Green River, or at Fort Bridger. He found settlements 100 miles up the Platte River, and where seven years ago it was a wilderness, there are now, he says, fine houses and large fields of corn.

THE MORMON ATTACK ON THE GOVERNMENT TRAINS—FURTHER PARTICULARS.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Dispatches corobative of Judge Echols were received this afternoon. They say the Mormons have opened the ball by burning three supply trains, two on Green River and one on the Big Sandy—the centre trains—consisting, in all, of 78 wagons. There was a council among the officers, and it was determined, after hearing the opinions of all the guides, in relation to the country, to go round by Soda Springs, where the road forks for Oregon and California, and enter the Salt Lake Valley through an extensive valley, where the snow will not be an impediment. This determination, the Expressman says, was approved of by Col. Johnston, who told him to say to everybody, "that he intended to winter in the Valley, or not at all."

The Mormons are congregated in large numbers even on this side of the mountain, burning the grass and are determined, it seems, to prevent the entrance of the troops into the valley any how. They are regularly enrolled in thousands, and if Col. Johnson enters the valley he can act only on the defense with his handful of men.

The War Department is expecting dispatches from Col. Johnston himself, sent through General Scott, at headquarters. Should these not arrive here tomorrow or by Monday morning the whole report will be discredited by the Department. Col. Johnston certainly never permitted an express to come back without sending official dispatches by him.

FROM KANSAS.

Action of the Convention—The Question of Slavery.

From the Chicago Tribune, (Republican)

THE SWINDLING SCHEDULE.

Lecompton, Kansas, Saturday, Oct. 31, 1857.

The finishing stroke to this monstrous work of iniquity has at last been introduced in the shape of a schedule report. Black, infamous and cunning as have been the various frauds and treacheries perpetrated on the people, they no more come near equaling the scheme now proposed than the light of the moon does the full glare of the noonday's sun. Bitter and bloody as our past has been, the future will see a struggle more intense and desperate in preventing the final consummation of this hellish iniquity. I do not see any peaceful termination to this terrible drama and for one I cannot bid the strife one moment's delay if it must come ere our liberty is assured.

A MAJORITY REPORT.

The Schedule Committee, consisting of Colonel Jenkins, of Marshall County, Chairman; Henderson, of the Leavenworth *Journal*; Hamilton, of Fort Scott; Boling, of Lecompton; and Reid, of the Tecumseh *Note Book*, made reports. Henderson, Boling and Reid signed the majority report, while Jenkins and Hamilton brought in a minority report, apparently more ultra but not so dangerous in reality as the artful scheme now proposed.

This first report legalizes all the past acts of the Territorial Legislature and provides for the security of all vested rights and privileges granted by it. It declares that Legislature to be dead. The Governor, Secretary and other Federal officers can remain until superseded by the action of this Convention. *It sets apart the 21st day of December next for the submission of the slave clause alone to a vote of the people.* By this they mean if we go into the election to entrap us. To fully understand the infernal ingenuity here displayed, it is necessary to make some explanations. The ballots will be printed "Constitution with the Slave Article." If we vote we are thus compelled to vote for the Constitution. Whether we do or do not the Constitution will be regarded as ratified and sent up to Congress to be received. It makes no difference as to the prohibition of Slavery in Kansas, if the Slave Article is ratified or not. Slavery under the Dred Scott decision and Silliman letter is regarded as existing already in the Territory, and this Constitution being silent (should the Slave Article be stricken out) on the subject, will only give perfect license and free trade to the traffic in flesh and blood. It not being regulated by law it will only come under the general rights of property. This is the position assumed by Gen. Calhoun and the Douglas wing of the Convention. As the Executive has recognized this body as the legitimate framer of the Constitution and it is generally argued by the Democracy that the Convention alone has a right to decide how and in what manner it shall be submitted, there can be no doubt on our mind that it will be received.

The Slave Article is merely a regulation prohibiting the emancipation of slaves without the consent of their owners, requiring them to be treated with humanity, &c., and its being voted down will not effect in the least the question of Slavery in Kansas.

The report provides that there shall be no change in the Constitution for a long term of years, nor without a vote of two-thirds of all the legal voters. It provides a regency for temporary purposes and makes the President, John C. Calhoun, the regent of Kansas. He has the power to order an election for State officers, and Legislature, and by proclamation convene the General Assembly of the State. He appoints all Judges of Election in all elections till their regulation by the Legislature, receives all returns, counts the votes, decides who is elected and issues certificates.

WALKER, CALHOUN AND CATO.

By the adoption of this report Governor Walker is completely deposed, and the power thrown into the still more unscrupulous hands of Calhoun. It remains to be seen whether the federal officials will allow themselves to be decapitated in this summary manner. I think that Walker and Stanton both understood this game, and they will conveniently leave for Washington on business, at this juncture, and *never return*. It is well understood that Walker starts for the Capitol as soon as the Convention adjourns. The ostensible reason is his desire to use his personal influence in the removal of Judge Cato, but it is really to carry out the plan which was already fixed upon when he came to Kansas. Like Geary, he will be a victim to the oligarchy, but unlike him, the President will probably give him an ambassadorship, or other fat office. Of one thing rest assured, Walker will be no obstacle in the progress of this work. If he really is in earnest in seeking the removal of Cato, and in preventing the reception of the Constitution by Congress, as the Free State Hunkers claim he is, his appointment will never be confirmed by the Senate, and he will get a long furlough from public life.

THE MINORITY REPORT.

This document is signed by Jenkins and Hamilton, and the feature in which it differs from the other is simply, that it provides in no manner or form for the submission of the constitution, or any part of it, to the people. In all other respects it is similar.

There was an animated debate upon its adoption, and an intense feeling of excitement prevailed. It is understood that Judge Elmore is responsible for the concoction of the infamous plan now before the Convention. This man, with all his pretended conservatism, is the most dangerous member of the Convention. His talent and learning give him great power, and he has used it well for the advancement of party purposes.

THE CONVENTION LEGISLATING.

This morning an ordinance was submitted to the Convention, relative to the public lands, which is one of the most unwarrantable usurpations of the Legislative functions yet brought forward. It was a report embodying the main features of that portion of Governor Walker's inaugural, relative to the public lands. It assumes that the State or Territory has a right to tax that part of the public domain that is occupied, and offers, in consideration of school, college, railroad grants, and other grants, to remit that privilege. It specifies in what manner these grants shall be disposed of should Congress agree to the proposal. The railroad feature is the most objectionable, as it is purposely designed to cut off the main free-State towns, and by the fixing of the line of travel, &c., by this Convention, throws the management of it in their own hands. It provides for two trunk roads, provided that Congress grants alternate sections for twelve miles on each side of the road. One road is intended to be part of the Texas, Kansas and Nebraska route from Council Bluffs, Iowa to Galveston Texas, proposed by Governor Geary last Winter. The Kansas branch is to commence, as stated by this report, at a point designated on the northern line to a point on the southern, passing through Lecompton and avoiding nearly all the Free-State settlements. The other is to have its eastern terminus on the Missouri boder, near Westport and Kansas City, (perhaps at the *city of Oxford!*) and avoiding Lawrence, run to Lecompton, and thence westward to Council Grove, an Indian trading post on the Kaw Reserve, where quite a Pro-Slavery settlement is already formed. This is the last settlement on the Santa Fé road, and will, for the present, be the western terminus. It is then intended to run it in such a manner as to form a junction with the southern route to the Pacific.

This is the plan proposed by these men, and if the Constitution is received these huge monopolies will be fastened on the people. By the routes thus laid out, all Southern Kansas will be cut off from the benefit of railroads. In the debate on the subject it was avowed that the object was to secure the control of the roads themselves, and thus prevent the Yankees having the management of any principal line. One speaker said it was necessary, as a Yankee company had already bought the Pacific Road to Jefferson City, and intended to continue it through Southern Missouri and Southern Kansas, alluding to the proposed route from Jefferson City to Bates, Butler County, Mo., thence through Moneka, Hyatt, Burlington, and the Nesho Valley to Emporia. Even were this body not objectionable on the score of a bastard paternity, such an interference with the functions of a Legislature would be a gross usurpation.

SENSIBLE SOUTHERN SENTIMENTS ABOUT KANSAS.

From the National Intelligencer.

Louisville, Ky., Monday, Nov. 2.

It does seem to me that the "Kansas knot" is by no means unravelled by the October election as conducted in the County of Johnson. Such a notorious and manifest fraud upon the elective franchise, such an outrageous perversion and mockery of even the forms of "popular sovereignty," is a disgrace to the age and to the country in which we profess to live. Such conduct, if persisted in or countenanced in the least, can only complicate ten-fold matters in that devoted region, and seriously endanger the peace of the country.

The stand of Governor Walker and his Secretary, in their proclamation of the 19th ultimo, is much to their credit. If, in doing so, they "took the responsibility," and departed from "instructions," do they not deserve only the more to be upheld for denouncing and rejecting, forthwith and fearlessly, such a barefaced and wholesale imposition upon the popular will? They felt the necessity of prompt and decisive action, without regard to personal consequences. Let that be their sufficient plea, and let them be sustained.

By this move the Governor may draw around him the whole Anti-Slavery strength of the Territory; but, even with that, it seems doubtful whether he can long withstand the clamors of the Pro-Slavery Party in and outside of Kansas. If, at this juncture, he shall not be fully sustained by the Administration, he will, I apprehend, in less than two months, either be removed or forced to resign. Such a course, and (whatever other consequences may or may not follow,) his party of "National Democrats" is ruined for 1860. If, however, the President shall take a neutral, middle ground, and act with independence and moderation, he will add greatly to the strength of "the Democracy," and confirm the integrity of our Union.

There are men everywhere who have never hitherto supported any measures of the party in power who, now that the principle of the Nebraska bill is regarded a fixed fact, want to see it fairly and fully carried out in the case of every new State by the direct and unappealable expression of the popular will therein on the preparatory constitution; and every clause or appendage of it, as drafted by their delegates for their adoption or rejection; and who will so far stand by and with "the Democracy," should its controlling leaders take care that the manifest voice of the settlers of Kansas in their late election shall not be defeated by foul means; that their will on this question shall be further expressed by voting on the forthcoming production of "Constitutional Convention," and that, whatever it be, it shall on all hands be recognized and accepted.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

ADJOURNMENT OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION—FORMATION OF A PROVISIONAL GOVERNMENT, &C.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Lecompton correspondent of the *Republican* says that the Kansas Constitutional Convention adjourned on the 7th inst. A provisional government with General Calhoun as Governor was formed, to go into operation immediately.

The Convention passed a separate clause sanctioning Slavery, which is the only section that will be submitted to the people. It is thought to be the design to get the constitution accepted by Congress prior to the assembling of the Territorial Legislature.

Gov. Walker has been appealed to, to convene an extra session to meet this contingency. The apportionment of the State provides for 45 Representatives and 15 Senators.

Interesting from Tampico.

From the New-Orleans Picayune.

By the schooner *Red Fox*, Captain Cole, we have advices from Tampico to the 30th ult., from the harbor to the 31st—very late.

The *Red Fox* bring $63,622 in specie.

Our files of Tamaulipas papers contain but little intelligence of general interest. The State Legislature was still in session, and during the absence of General Garza at the capital, Señor D. Juan Fernandez Flores was acting as Governor by authority of the same. The great Sierra road approached completion, noticing which the Tampico papers take occasion to congratulate themselves, not only on their more perfect communication with the interior, but as compared with other portions of the Republic, now infested by bandits, on the general security to business and travel throughout the State. Some few cases of social disorders had occurred in the mountain districts, but these were of an exceptional character.

The flattering reception of Governor Garza at San Luis Potosi, and the brightening prospects of the great railroad enterprise designed to connect the seaport with the capital, and by a branch with Vera Cruz, had given the liveliest satisfaction throughout the State.

The old difference between the civil and ecclesiastical powers discovers no new phase of interest. The latter still refused, in any way, to recognize the authority of the former, or even, in some cases, to perform the usual religious offices for those who did, but no serious collision has occurred since our last.

Message of Gov. McRae, of Mississippi.

Gov McRae's valedictory message to the Legisture of Mississippi is devoted wholly to State matters. Federal relations are not even alluded to. The leading point of the Message is its reference to Banks, institutions which the Governor looks upon with an evil eye. In regard to them he says:

"As remarkable as it may seem, with the past history of the banking system in Mississippi fresh in our memories, a sentiment has recently grown up in some parts of the State in favor of renewing it at your present session. I can only say, that I think the time unpropitious for its advocates to make the experiment. Believing that the Legislature will not even for a moment consider such a proposition, I will not waste your time by presenting my objections to it. They are patent upon the whole face of the country, in the ruin of the banking system before us, seen and felt by all. I prefer to recommend stringent legislation to restrain the small banks we yet have from over issues in future, and to compel them, under penalty of the forfeiture of their charters, to redeem their notes at all times in gold or silver; also, to prevent further evils and losses to the people, from the circulation of foreign bank paper in our State."

Revolt at Sea.

The brig *Falmouth*, of New-York, arrived on Saturday from Grand Bossa, West Coast of Africa. She brought two of her crew, Manuel Mines and Antonio Jose, charged with making a revolt on board of said brig, in conjunction with two others named Henry Daniels and Michael Russell, who were left in Monrovia, in charge of the American Consul, to be sent home by the first American vessel. The Captain, who has been absent a year, alleges that the prisoners supposed, on shipping, they were going after negroes, and upon discovering their mistake revolted. He shipped another crew to bring the vessel home.

Officer O'Keefe, in making the arrest, removed the irons from the limbs of the two Portuguese, which they had worn for fifty-seven days! The only relief to this terrible infliction, was that once a *fortnight* the irons were taken off for a few moments to allow the men to put on a clean shirt. They were lodged in Eldridge-street jail.

Mrs. Bostwick.—This accomplished vocalist gives her farewell concert at the Athenæum, Brooklyn, this evening. She will soon take up her residence in Chicago. She has many friends, who will gladly embrace this opportunity of paying their respects to her.

THE MAYORALTY.

Immense Anti-Wood Meeting in Wall-street.

On Saturday, at 3½ o'clock, pursuant to an advertisement, an immense assemblage of citizens was convened in Wall-street, at the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of nominating a people's candidate for Mayor in opposition to Fernando Wood.

The call and list of subscribers to it were submitted by Mr. Charles Gould, who nominated Mr. Henry Nicholl for Chairman.

Mr. Nicholl, being unanimously chosen, said:

I return you my thanks for the honor of being called upon to preside over this meeting of so respectable a body of my fellow-citizens. I will not detain you by any enlarged observations as to the purpose for which we have assembled. Permit me simply to say that there is a wide spread feeling through this community that our metropolis is the worst governed city in Christendom. [Cries of "That's so."] By every consideration, we owe it to ourselves to free New-York from this great reproach. The time has come for action. I trust that you sufficiently appreciate the fact that nothing can be effected except by a united and vigorous organization, concentrating and giving force to the opinions and wishes of our citizens in their individual capacity. If this can be done, but not otherwise, we may promise ourselves a sure and glorious victory. [Loud cheers.]

The subjoined list of secondary officers was adopted:

VICE-PRESIDENTS.

Peter Cooper,
James S. Libby,
Wm. Lottimer,
S. B. Chittenden,
Thos. C. Doremus,
Nahum Sullivan,
Barnet L. Solomon,
Alonzo R. Peck,
John C. Montgomery,
Robt. H. McCurdy,
Hickson W. Field,
Thomas Otis LeRoy,
Chas. Althof,
Robert L. Taylor,
Josiah Ogden Hoffman.

SECRETARIES.

John B. Murray,
Edwin J. Brown.

Mr. J. H. Gourlay presented the following

ADDRESS AND RESOLUTIONS.

Fellow-Citizens: It is reproachfully but exultingly said by the partisan friends of Fernando Wood that your interest in the municipal welfare of this City is one of words, and not of deeds; but if this was ever true, the alarming aspect of the times calls for a correction of your position. There is no borrower in the market more needy, and with fewer available assets, than the City of New-York. Yet the taxes are enormous, and, under the administration of Mr. Wood, have swelled by millions of dollars. The *Joseph Walker* job was but the germ of a hundred others sanctioned by the Mayor. Two more years of his rule will prove your ruin. Now that the purest and best of his own party are loudest in their dissatisfaction at his course, and unanimity of opposition to his administration pervades all political parties, the time has arrived for the most effective organization and combination for the purpose of electing a better Mayor. Therefore, as the sense of the citizens, merchants, and traders, in this mass meeting assembled,

Resolved, That our platform is "An honest man and an honest Administration" for the Mayoralty, irrespective of party position.

Resolved, That the Anti-Democratic sentiments and actions recently adopted by Mayor Wood, and last night deservedly denounced at Tammany Hall, are demagogical in their inception and dangerous in their tendency.

Resolved, That the citizens of New-York are dissatisfied with the political intrigues of Mr. Wood, that have dismembered his own party and endangered the City, and that respect to ourselves, and our regard for the municipal welfare, require the extermination of an ambitious administration, which has resulted in the promulgation of fanciful theories, without any practical good to the metropolis.

Resolved, That the thanks of the citizens, merchants and traders in this mass meeting assembled, are hereby tendered to the various political organizations, and to the several distinguished gentlemen who have been named as candidates, for the good temper which they have hitherto shown on the pending question which agitates every breast—"Must Fernando Wood yet again be Mayor?"

The address and resolutions were adopted amid loud applause.

On motion, a Committee was appointed to open negotiations with the various political Committees of the City, in order to fix on a general candidate for Mayor. The following gentlemen were designated as members of that Committee by the Chair:

Jay Jarvis, President of the Citizens' Bank, (Democrat,) Fifteenth Ward.

William H. Appleton, publisher, (Old Whig,) Fifteenth Ward.

Robert T. Haws, retired merchant, (Republican,) Tenth Ward.

John M. Read, architectural iron works, (American,) Eighteenth Ward.

Abram S. Hewitt, iron merchant, (Reformer, Eighteenth Ward.

John Kerr, brewer, (Democrat,) Twenty-First Ward.

Gustavus A. Conover, builder, (Democrat,) Sixteenth Ward.

Stephen R. Kirby, physician, (American,) Fifteenth Ward.

Randolph A. Withass, importer, (Democrat,) Seventeenth Ward.

William H. Anthon, lawyer, (Republican,) Fifteenth Ward.

Amid some confusion, and frequent abortive calls for cheers for Fernando Wood,

Captain Chas. H. Marshall came forward, and nominated Mr. W. F. Havemeyer for Mayor, as a man who had been fully tried, and was known to be honest. In reply to a question from a person in the crowd, Captain Marshall said he had reason to believe that Mr. Havemeyer would accept.

A Voice—God grant it. [Laughter and cheers.]

The question on Mr. Havemeyer's nomination was put, and carried with vociferous cheers.

A person, who subsequently gave his name as Hillyer, endeavored to create a diversion in favor of Wood. He could not obtain a hearing, however. Persisting in his efforts, much confusion was created, and he was eventually removed by a policeman.

In the meantime, in accordance with a motion to that effect, the Chairman appointed Messrs. Marshall, Anson, Gould, Gourlay and McCurdy as a Committee to wait on Mr. Havemeyer, and inform him of his nomination.

They were relieved of the duty by the receipt of the annexed letter, which was read by the Chairman:

MR. HAVEMEYER'S LETTER OF DECLINATION.

New-York, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857.

My Dear Sir: My determination not to become a candidate for the Mayoralty of this City at the ensuing election, or to again assume the functions of that office, has been so distinctly announced that I cannot anticipate that my name will be presented for the consideration of the meeting of citizens to be held this afternoon. If, however, such an event should happen, you will do me a favor by stating that my resolution, which has been already avowed, and will be inflexibly adhered to, is wholly incompatible with any such use of my name by that meeting, or any other portion of my fellow-citizens.

Very respectfully, W. F. HAVEMEYER.

To the President.

This communication elicited numerous expressions of regret from the crowd. The names of Mr. Surrogate Bradford and Mr. Wilson G. Hunt, Mr. Cooley, Mayor Wood, and others, were suggested by individuals as gentlemen most deserving of nomination, and most likely to secure an election.

The Chairman interrupted these manifestations by saying: I am instructed to state that the Committee of Conference, just appointed, will enter on their duties at once, and, as soon as practicable, they hope to be able, in unison with others of their fellow-citizens, to present the name of a person to the electors of the City, who shall command the votes of all the honest and intelligent citizens. [Cheers.] For that purpose, gentlemen, they will have the pleasure, on due notice, of convoking this mighty mass meeting of all the people to respond to what they deem to be for the best interests of the community. And I trust that when we meet again, and when the election comes, we will be prepared on both occasions to show that we will do at the polls what this meeting is so splendid an earnest of. It is now moved and seconded that this meeting adjourn. [Cries of "No, no," "Speech."] This meeting is adjourned.

Subsequently, inasmuch as the meeting seemed anxious to hear a speech or two, and exhibited no inclination to retire, the chairman introduced

Mr. Riker, who said:

Fellow-citizens of New-York, [cries of "Shut up," "Go home," and other indications of disapprobation,] we have convened here to-day for the purpose of righting some of our municipal wrongs. We have assembled for the purpose of nominating a candidate who shall represent this great City in the coming contest, and who shall defeat that man who is at present at the head of our City affairs, and who is a disgrace to the American people. [Voices—"That's so," and a cry of "Three cheers for Mayor Wood."] Not content with taxing us to the extent of $8,000,000 a year, he points to your bank-vaults here, and to the Treasury of the United States, and would send armed bands here to take from our vaults the wealth deposited in them. He does so for political effect—for the purpose of having the good will of the masses, and of using them, as he has heretofore done, for his own aggrandizement. [Cries of "That is true."] Will you permit such a state of affairs to continue [A general shout of "No."] Will you again elevate him to a position which he can use for your destruction and the destruction of your political repose? [Cries of "No, never!"] Then, gentlemen, having been called upon by my friends, I presume it is expected that I should say something in regard to a gentleman whose letter has been published this morning, and who refuses the nomination of any party clique, or anybody, except it be from the spontaneous movement of the people. Such a man as that we need. In James E. Cooley we have such a man. [Confusion.] If he is indorsed by you, James E. Cooley will receive a vote which will utterly defeat Fernando Wood.

Mr. Riker expressed his opinion as to the advisability of taking the sense of the meeting on Mr. Cooley's nomination, but there being a very marked indisposition on the part of the audience to entertain the matter at all, he refrained, and said he believed it would be better to await the action of the Committee. In the meantime, he continued, whoever be the nominee, I call upon you, as good citizens and lovers of law and order, to work for the purpose of defeating him who at the present moment is the greatest disgrace to any body of legislators that has ever encumbered our government—municipal or general. [Loud Applause.]

Mr. Patten then addressed the assemblage. He did not appeal to them, he said, as a member of any party, but as a fellow-citizen of this great and powerful City, and he conjured them to organize themselves into a great Vigilance Committee to surround the polls on election day and achieve the triumphant success of the man whom their Conference Committee might nominate, and thereby secure the defeat of the infamous person proposed on the other side. He counseled prompt and energetic movement and predicted that with "a long pull and a strong pull and a pull all together," they would sink the infamous Fernando Wood in a depth of defeat and corruption from which the trumpet of the angel Gabriel would never raise him. [Cheers.]

When Mr. Patten had retired and no other speaker appeared, Mr. A. Oakey Hall was called for, but the Chairman announced that that gentleman was not present.

The meeting very slowly and reluctantly dispersed.

Pickpockets About.—There was a large force of policemen in attendance, including officers McDougal, King and Elder, of the Detective Force, to preserve the wallets of the lookers-on from the grasp of the many "knucks" and "kids" who congregate at such gatherings. Five notorious members of "the profession" were ferreted out from among the crowd and taken to the First Precinct Station, that they might be preserved from temptation. They gave their names as Charley Henderson, Jerry Clifton, Charles Barton, John Sanders and John Roberts. Many others of like ilk, but not so well known, received notice to quit suddenly, which they did. The five whose names are given were detained in the cells all night, and were, yesterday, taken to the Deputy's office, where they were "shown up," so that they might be again "spotted." They were then told to go, and they went in a great state of indignation.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Times.

By the American Telegraph Co.'s Lines—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FOUR DAY'S LATER FROM EUROPE

THE ARIEL OFF CAPE RACE.

Political News Unimportant—Failure of the Launch of the Great Eastern—Improvement in Consols—Declining Tendency of Cotton and Corn.

St. Johns, N. F., Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Vanderbilt steamship *Aciel*, Capt. Ludlow, from Bremen, *viâ* Southampton, was boarded off Cape Race last night by the news yacht of the New-York Associated Press.

The *Ariel* left Southampton on the evening of the 4th instant, and brings London and Liverpool advices of that day—four days' later than those by the *Arabia*.

She has 184 passengers and over $400,000 in specie.

The Cunard steamship *Niagara*, from Boston 21st ultimo, *viâ* Halifax, arrived at Liverpool on the 1st instant.

The steamship *Vanderbilt*, from New-York 24th ultimo, had not reached Southampton when the *Ariel* took her departure.

The *Ariel* is due at New-York on or about Tuesday morning.

The news by this arrival is not of an important description.

The Belgian Ministry had resigned.

King Victor Emanuel of Sardinia had subscribed ten thousand francs to the Indian Mutiny Fund.

The telegraph between Boona and Cape Spartere connecting Europe and Africa, had been completed.

The health of the King of Prussia continues to mend.

The attempt to launch the *Great Eastern* was made on the appointed day, but resulted in a failure and the second trial had been postponed one month. Several persons were injured, two of them seriously.

There is nothing new from India.

FINANCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

The English money market was in a depressed state.

Consols, however, had improved; the quotations for money closed on the 3d inst. at 89⅝@89¾, and for the account of the 7th December 90⅛@90¼.

Bank stock was quoted at 209@211, and East India stock 210@212.

On the Paris Bourse the Three Per Cents closed at 66f. 90c. for money, and 67f. 20c. for the new account.

THE MARKETS.

The Liverpool Cotton market opened more steady, but closed on the 3d inst. with a declining tendency. There was, however, no change in prices since the departure of the *Arabia*. The sales of the three days were 15,500, of which 2,000 were on speculation.

The goods market at Manchester was dull and gloomy; sales unimportant.

At Leeds there was little business doing.

The Huddersfield Woolen market was inactive.

The Liverpool Breadstuffs market was dull, with a declining tendency, except for Wheat. Messrs. Richardson, Spence & Co., and others, quote Flour dull but steady, at the rates advised per *Arabia*. Wheat buoyant, with an advance of 2d. on fine qualities, while the inferior grades were almost unsalable: Red, 6s. 8d.@7s. 8d.; White, 7s. 3d.@8s. 3d. Corn dull and unchanged; White, 40s.@41s.

Messrs. Bigland, Athya & Co. quote Flour dull, and 6d.@1s. lower, and Corn declined 6d.@1s.

The Liverpool Provision market was dull. Beef heavy. Pork dull and nominal. Lard heavy at 68s. Tallow flat and nominal.

In the Produce market there was not much change. Resin had declined slightly, but closed firm at 4s. 3d. for common. Rice was firm.

LATER FROM CALIFORNIA.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 13—9 P. M.

The mails per steamship *Granada* have just arrived. She is still detained at Quarantine, having yellow fever on board.

The advices from California are generally unimportant.

The news from the mines is of an encouraging description.

The Vigilance Committee have revoked the penalties attached to the sentences of banishment pronounced by them.

The San Francisco markets were quiet.

There had been no arrivals from Atlantic ports.

An arrival from the plains confirms the statemen heretofore made that on the 10th or 12th of September a train consisting of one hundred persons were all slain by the Indians except a few children who were sold to the Mormons. It was generally believed that the Mormons were at the bottom of the affair.

An arrival at San Francisco from China brings information that all the European residents at Ningpo were banished on the 4th August.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The New Expedition to Nicaragua—Action of the Administration—The Utah Expedition—Naval, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

Washington, Sunday, Nov. 15.

General Walker's departure for Nicaragua still continues the topic of conversation in all circles, and the President professes to be exceedingly annoyed at his successful escape. The Administration are now fully aware that Walker has plenty of opportunities for getting safely into his proposed field of operations. It is only surprising that they did not discover the fact before.

There are on the Atlantic coast of Costa Rica several places, besides Chiriqui, at which the fillibuster expedition can land in good weather, if they desire so to do; and it is still possible that he may take that course.

It is also significantly hinted, that if Walker deems it important to land at Chiriqui, the *Fulton* will be conveniently out of the way.

I understand that Secretary Floyd has taken bold ground in Cabinet in favor of General Walker's enterprise. General Brown, Postmaster-General, and Mr. Cobb, are also understood to sympathise with him entirely.

Instructions have been sent to Colonel Johnston, commanding the Utah Expedition, to establish Expresses immediately, by means of which to keep the Government constantly informed of the condition of affairs in Mormondom, and of his own movements.

The Postmaster-General has received a letter from the Postmaster at Hartford, Conn., in regard to the difficulties attending the payment of fractional rates of postage, as our currency is entirely decimal. It is not improbable that this defect in our postal regulations will at an early date be recommended to the attention of Congress.

The Navy Department has received advices of Sept. 24, from Mr. Kimball, United States Consul at the Island of St. Helena, stating that the United States steam-frigate *Minnesota* arrived there from St. Vincent's on the 7th, with Mr. Reed, our ambassador to China, on board. The *Mississippi* had not reached St. Helena when Consul Kimball wrote.

Dispatches have also been received from Commodore Armstrong, dated Shanghai, Sept. 1, in which he states that the English Admiral had declared a blockade of Canton. Our merchants were pursuing their avocations unmolested by the Chinese, and no serious injury to our commercial interests was apprehended.

The *Portsmouth* had sailed for Simoda.

The *Susquehanna* was at Spezzia on the 24th of October, and would shortly sail for Genoa to take in coal, thence to proceed to Key West, whither she has been ordered.

The *Constellation* was also at Genoa. All the officers and men were well.

In the Naval Courts, the case of Ex-Lieutenant Barney was postponed until Monday next, on account of the absence of witnesses. The case of Nathaniel West, late a Passed Midshipman, was taken up. As Mr. West is, unfortunately, unable to attend, his father manages the case. Commodore Perry and Lieutenant Murray were examined. S.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

Washington, Saturday, Nov. 14.

It has been ascertained that Great Britain has never recognized the jurisdiction of Costa Rica over the River San Juan or Transit Route. All she desires is that Costa Rica should have the right of navigation for the export of her produce by the river, and the frontier to be settled by free negotiation between the two Governments. None of the contracts or grants made by Costa Rica respecting the Transit are sanctioned or approved by Great Britain.

Lord Napier has advised the Government of Costa Rica not to make any grants or concessions pending the arrival in Central America of Sir Wm. Gore Ouseley, who is expected immediately at Washington.

At an early hour this morning Secretaries Cass, Floyd, and Attorney-General Toucey held a hurried consultation, and determined to telegraph the United States Marshal at New-Orleans to send the revenue cutters in pursuit of Gen. Walker. It is believed at the State Department that the revenue cutters will overhaul him.

The Methodist Church of the North and West.

Cincinnati, Saturday, Nov. 14.

A special Convention of the delegates from the various annual conferences of the Methodist Protestant Church of the North and West has been in session here for several days. No important action was taken until yesterday, when the following report was adopted:

Whereas, We have received satisfactory information that entire freedom of discussion on the subject of Slavery cannot be enjoyed in Lynchburg; and

Whereas, We do not feel under obligations to meet our Southern brethren upon any other ground than terms of equality; therefore

Resolved, That it is inexpedient and unnecessary for the representatives of the North and West to attend the general conference at Lynchburg, with a view to secure redress of the grievances which we suffer.

At the afternoon session a memorial to the General Conference was drawn up, which says: "It is our earnest desire to perpetuate the union with the General Association, but we must in Christian fairness state, that insuperable impediments prevent the continuance of the union; that the traffic in slaves, and the voluntary holding of slaves, conflicts with the rights of humanity, and we regard it as our bounden duty as ministers and members of the Church, to oppose the above practice; also, that the word 'white' be struck from the Constitution."

The memorial was adopted.

The Convention will probably adjourn to-day.

Explosion of a Steamtug—Eight Person Killed and others Injured.

Detroit, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The steamtug *Noah P. Sprague*, of Buffalo, exploded while in the river opposite this city this afternoon and instantly sunk. The crew consisted of ten persons, and eight of them were instantly killed. The Captain and first mate escaped with severe but not fatal injuries. The bark *Sunshine*, which she had alongside of her, was completely riddled in the rigging, but no one on board of her was injured. The cause of the explosion has not yet been ascertained.

Sentence of Criminals in Canada.

London, C. W., Saturday, Nov. 14.

Thomas Craig, who was convicted of altering the date of a promissory note, and passing the same, thereby defrauding the discounter, has been sentenced to four years' imprisonment in the penitentiary.

J. F. Maney, a station-master on the Great Western Railroad, was convicted of wrongly allowing an express to pass, and so causing a collision, but was fined only $30 by the Court, as a petition in his favor, largely and respectably signed, had been received.

Neil Beaton and wife have been sentenced to be hung for poisoning the former husband of Mrs. Beaton.

James Secord, convicted of robbing the Post-Office at Newbury of a money letter containing £5, has been sentenced to the Penitentiary for life.

The Steamship Philadelphia in a Gale and Damaged.

Augusta, Sunday, Nov. 15.

The steamship *Philadelphia*, which left Havana on the 9th inst. for New-York, made Charleston yesterday, (Saturday.) On the 10th, when off the coast of Florida, she encountered a heavy gale. On the 13th she broke her shaft and disabled her engine.

Texas United States Senatorship.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Legislature of Texas have elected J. Pinckney Henderson and J. W. Campbell, United States Senators to succeed Generals Houston and Rusk.

The Financial Credit of Missouri.

St. Louis, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The bill to legalize a mill-tax to sustain the credit of the State was defeated in the House, yesterday, by a majority of thirty.

PARISIAN GOSSIP.

Efforts to Suppress the Little Bourse—Commencement of the Fashionable Season—Nicholas Longworth and American Wine, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

PARIS, Thursday, Oct. 29, 1857.

We have an institution here called *La Petite Bourse*, a fungus on the body of the great Bourse. The police are trying to suppress this morbid excrescence of the moneyed corporation; and this fact leads me to speak of it. All your readers, perhaps, do not know what this institution is, much less why the authorities should seek to suppress it, and yet I believe we have its analogue at New-York. Here, as in all cities where there is an Exchange, certain hours are prescribed for stock operations; in Paris it is from one to three in the afternoon. At all other hours the Bourse is closed. This restriction to two hours forces the army—and in Paris it is a veritable army—of small speculators, to continue their labor in the science of "fall" and "rise" at hours not recognized by the law as the legal hours for such operations. But the Bourse is closed, where are they to meet? Years ago these gentlemen met at the Salle Paganini, in Chaussée d'Antin; but they were driven out of that, and for the last five years have met on the Boulevard des Italiens, on the north pavement before the two passages leading to the Grand Opera. As you see, these gentlemen select the fashionable centre for their operations. They meet at 11 o'clock in the morning at this place, and remain until 1 o'clock, when they all leave for the Exchange. Then they meet again in the evening from 8 till 10 o'clock. They number from two to three thousand. This is called the Little Bourse—a title not due to the number of persons which compose it, for in that case it would be entitled to the designation of Great Bourse, but in regard to the operations, which are smaller than those at the Great Bourse.

This great collection of men on one of the most fashionable promenades of the city is not only an illegal assemblage, but it has destroyed the business of the shop-keepers in that locality. They have petitioned again and again for an abatement of the nuisance, and the authorities have made several ineffectual attempts to suppress it. Notwithstanding that their business in that locality was known, that they were there in a dense mass that could only move in currents, and which compelled ordinary passers-by to take the middle of the street, or the other pavement, they shielded themselves behind the technicality that they were promenading there the same as other honorable citizens, and that the authorities had no right to deter them from walking on one of the public pavements. Twelve policemen, however, were always on duty to keep this mass in movement, and to watch that no notes were taken in note-books, or that no sales were made publicly. Thus constituted *La Petite Bourse* was a curious study. It was there that all news of importance first found an echo and a channel of communication with the public. Every branch of commerce and of the public administration has a finger in this little Bourse, and an interest in maintaining it, and as the love of gain will open secrets that remain closed to all other influences, it is easy to see how the little Bourse becomes the channel for the escape of news to the public. All the newspapers of Paris, and the leading correspondents of foreign journals, must be known as operators on the little Bourse. A newspaper would endanger its standing not to be *en rapport* through one or more of its editorial corps with the little Bourse. But all the news that is spread at the little Bourse is not true, and it is curious to watch the eagerness with which the crowd seek the opinions of their leading men on questions of doubtful news; and not less curious the rises and falls that take place on events thoroughly absurd and devoid of all real influence on the public funds. But it is upon these lights and shadows, upon these fluctuations without basis, that the "*boursiers*," as they are called, realize their daily bread, and ruin those who confide their money to them. What, perhaps, will appear the most singular, this supplementary Bourse governs the rises and falls of the regular Bourse—not always—but to an extent that is extremely embarrassing to the latter.

The authorities had therefore various reasons for desiring to suppress *La Petite Bourse*. The principal one was the opportunities it offered and the desires it engendered to speculation and ruin among the poorer classes—for in Paris the fever of stock speculation has not stopped at the small merchants and the market women; it has invaded the kitchen and the stable, and even the ranks of the *chiffoniers*. In the next place the little Bourse was a great injury to the shop-keepers and others where it met, and offered a formidable obstruction to circulation on the Boulevard. In the last place—and perhaps this was to the Prefect of Police a powerful reason—the outside Bourse diminished materially the receipts for entry at the regular Bourse.

The labor of suppressing *La Petite Bourse* has been no insignificant one. The Prefect commenced by throwing a fence around the square in which the Bourse stands. This act excited the outcries of everybody, even of the Government journals, before they knew the object in view. The next step was to break up the assemblages on the Boulevard. This has been more difficult, and has employed a large police force for the last two weeks, and is not yet accomplished. The neighborhood abounds in *cafés*, and these *cafés* are now used as places of rendezvous. A good many arrests have been made of obstinate stock agents, the *café* proprietors have been threatened, but still the *boursiers* manage to meet and regulate their affairs under the nose of the police. Energetic measures on the part of the police are looked for to put a stop to this state of affairs. The Emperor sustains the Prefect, and is desirous that a check should be put upon the mania for stock speculation.

The season of court magnificences and court hospitality has commenced. The season commences with official hunts at a country palace, and ends with the grand balls at the Tuileries. Last year the country hospitality was offered at the Palace and in the Forest of Fontainbleau. This year it is at the Palace and Forest of Compiègne. Visitors are invited by batches or relays, each remaining a week. Favorites, such as Lord COWLEY, the Baron ROTHSCHILD, and the Countess CASTIGLIONE, are invited for the whole season. Official costume is required for all the great hunts, balls, and theatrical representations, and the ladies are not a little annoyed in getting from Paris the necessaries for their extraordinary toilets. But a "crinoline train" has been organized, and in these the integrity of the garments are preserved on the voyage. As politeness prevents the guests from being better hunters than the Emperor, it is quite probable that His Majesty's hospitality is a bore to a great many of those whom etiquette compels to accept it. But a monarch's invitation is equivalent to a command, and they feel obliged to accept. It must not be imagined, however, that such men as Lord COWLEY and Baron ROTHSCHILD spend at Compiègne all the time for which they are invited: they are in fact only hypothetically there, and remain most of the time in Paris, appearing at Compiègne only on grand occasions.

In the affair of the Count MIGEON, elected to the Corps Legislatif in opposition to the Government candidate, and pursued by the Government for fraudulent practices at the polls, and other grave offences, a new feature of an embarrassing character has arisen. The Tribunal of Colmar decided that it had no jurisdiction on the question of illegal practices with the constituency; it found that he was entitled to certain foreign orders which he wore, as well as to that of Count PALATINE, which he bought for nine hundred francs in Italy—(cheap, you will remark,)—and condemned him to one month's prison for illegally wearing the Legion of Honor. But the evidence offered by the Government attorney in the shape of abusive letters from the Prefect of Police, was not only illegal, but it has since been ascertained were letters written to be shown to the judges to influence them privately against the Count! This at once put the Government, so far as it is represented by the Prefect of Police of Paris, in so contemptible a position, that, notwithstanding the Count MIGEON came out of the trial much worse than he went in, the Government is still worse off than he. The Count, who is at Paris, waiting to see whether the Government will appeal, before appealing himself, intends to take his seat in the Chamber, from which without doubt he will be expelled by a vote of that body. Where two individuals or collective bodies have acted one about as *canaille* as the other, the victory generally remains with the stronger body; and so it will be in this case. When the day arrives for lifting the veil off the acts of the present Government, the world will stare with wonder.

A man in France lately lost his nose by a railroad collision. The nose that was destroyed was rare in its ugliness—an enormous red bottle-nose. A scientific surgeon, by a rhinoplastic operation, not only repaired the damage, but furnished him a better, or at least a handsomer nose than he had before. This is not the usual result of these rhinoplastic operations, which only furnish an indifferent substitute for the lost organ—a fact which will enable the reader to judge of the immense ugliness of the nose destroyed on the face of the man above referred to. Well, would you believe that any man could be so ungrateful? The rascal has sued the company for $2,000 damages! He will surely not get it.

Charivari has at last fallen upon NICHOLAS LONGWORTH, of Cincinnati. The words "American Wine," which are beginning to appear upon the cards of the restaurants, followed by a figure which puts SURESNES and all the *petits bleues* to the blush, in point of cheapness, is regarded by *Charivari* as a dangerous innovation, and accordingly he showers down all sorts of anathemas upon the name of LONGWORTH. The presumption of Mr. LONGWORTH, in coming into the heart of a country that lives upon its wine, and underselling the cheapest (and nastiest!) of the home production, is designated by the *Charivari* as an attack upon the sovereign rights of this great country. M. TAXILLE DELORD, who is the author of this article—in the *Charivari*—beats the *reveille*, and calls his countrymen to arms against the invader! But I imagine this "American Wine" is about as authentic as that French idea which puts a nigger's head for a sign over all their "American Hotels."

But there is some excuse for this belief that Americans are, or ought be, black. A native-born citizen of the United States is generally—not always, I am sorry to say—too dignified, too much of a gentleman, to go crying through the streets, the restaurants, and the kitchens, that he is an American; while on the contrary, there is now in Paris a large number of American negroes, and a still larger number of very dark persons of a mixed Indian blood from the West Indies and South America, who proclaim everywhere that they are Americans, and thus overshadow and crowd out the small number of pale-skinned Yankees who attempt to pass themselves off as the Simon Pure. These South American Spaniards, who, so far as I know them, are very gentlemenly men, are generally very dark, and outnumber at this time the North Americans two to one. They all call themselves Americans, as they are, in fact, since they come from the American continent, and thus it is that those of us who have the misfortune to bear a Northern skin on our bodies, pass for English or German; *we are a false article!*

Pertinent Inquiries.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Is a Republic in reality a Utopia? If not *what* is the cause of the inefficiency and laxity of our Government? I understand that the problem to be solved in political science is—the greatest amount of freedom consistent with security and protection; but if that freedom is to be purchased at the expense of life and property, the price, in my humble estimation, is entirely too dear. I confess to being no proficient in political science. I am merely a student of physiology, but of what avail is it to study a man's physical constitution, when his political constitution is all out of sorts, and I meanwhile get knocked on the head *ab externa*. As a mortal, therefore, and as a member of this community, as an American born, and with that natural love of country which prevents emigration, I should like to know *where* the fault lies, and *why*, if it be not in our institutions themselves, it is not remedied? Why are we at the mercy of "short boys" and "dead rabbits?" If you say, because scoundrels and corrupt men are in office—then, how did they get there? To take the single case of Mayor WOOD, I am assured that on the eve of the election for Mayor in 1854, he gave utterance to the following worthy and dignified sentiment: "The people would elect me Mayor, *though I should commit a murder in my family between this and the election.*" He *was* elected, and has ever since held that position; and now, notwithstanding the wish of every order-loving citizen, he is confident of reëlection. Now, why is this? If you answer, Because it is the will of the majority, then the majority are a set of scoundrels; and if so, the right of suffrage becomes anything but a glorious privilege. But if it be not the will of the majority, *why* is that will paralyzed? Surely if the fault do not lie in our institutions, it is high time it should be proved.

CITIZEN.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 13, 1857.

SUEZ AND PANAMA, AS VIEWED BY A GERMAN.—A new feature of the Suez Canal project has been developed by a critic in the *Zeit*, a Prussian journal. After enlarging upon the advantages England would derive from its completion, in maintaining her ascendancy in India, he passes to the cotton question—the nucleus, he says, of her material development, her national wealth, and her position among nations. Yet she is obliged to take the bulk of her supply from America, while the soil of India would produce enough for all her requirements. On the other hand, America is beginning to discover the advantage of manufacturing her own cotton goods, instead of sending the raw material to England, and receiving it back in a manufactured state. With this tendency on the part of America, what has been the policy of the two Governments? The British Government, says he, sets its face against the Suez Canal, supposing that commerce with the East continues always in the track discovered for it by GAMA; while the American projects a railway to the Pacific, and a canal through the Isthmus of Panama, which will open a route to India, China, and Australia 40 per cent. nearer than that round the Cape. Hence he deduces the policy that England should give national countenance to the Suez route, as the only means of retaining her present commerce with Asia and Australia, even at the risk of giving a portion of the trade to the ports of the Mediterranean, such as Marseilles, Genoa, and Trieste. Otherwise, should the United States enter into competition with her as a manufacturing country, which she could at once do with great advantage were it not for the difference in the rate of wages in the two countries, the possession of the Panama route, and the extent to which the distance is thereby lessened, would give her the command of those great markets of Canton, Calcutta, and Bombay, which now receive their chief supplies from England.

Sir W. G. Ouseley, K. C. B., Special Minister to Central America.

From the Illustrated London News.

The Central American question has long been the opprobrium of modern diplomacy. While all parties desired its adjustment, alike in the interest of Central America itself, midway in the track of a most important commerce, and in the interests of the two great maritime nations—parent and progeny of the dominant progressive race of the earth—the object sought has hitherto been not only unattained, but has more than once led to the verge of that collision it was the special aim of the negotiators to provide against. The Clayton-Bulwer Treaty has been the prolific source of dissensions undreamt of by its authors. After years of discussion, more or less acrimonious, between the cabinets of St. James' and Washington, it was thought a solution of the problem had been arrived at by the treaties negotiated this time twelvemonth, between Señor Don VICTOR HERRAN, the able Honduras plenipotentiary in London, and Lord CLARENDON, on the one hand, and Lord CLARENDON and Mr. DALLAS on the other, providing for the cession of the Bay Islands to Honduras, relinquishment of the British protectorate of Mosquito, &c. But, clogged with conditions objectionable to General Don SANTOS GUARDIOLA, President of Honduras, and also to the cabinet of Washington, these treaties were not ratified. It being, however, of the highest importance to arrive, without further delay, at a thorough understanding on the *vexata quæstio* of Central American entanglements, the most expedient course was deemed by England to accredit to Washington a special Minister of adequate professional *status*, qualified not only by his familiarity with Spanish American topics to appreciate the full bearings of this subject, but also likely, from personal and other attributes, to render the exposition of his instructions directly acceptable to the head of the United States Executive, and, afterwards, to present the results of such arrangements to the Central American Governments in the mode best calculated to insure their coöperation. The difficulty was, to find a person combining these several requisites, and who should also, according to precedent in such matters, belong to the political party employing him. The latter was impracticable; and, accordingly, Lords PALMERSTON and CLARENDON, much to their credit, mindful only of the public service, ignored the reminiscences of certain diplomatic disagreeables, and appointed a gentleman whom two other foreign Secretaries, of anti-Whig politics, had specially distinguished.

Sir W. GORE OUSELEY is sprung of a race that has given many eminent servants to the State, the best known of whom in recent times have been his uncle, the celebrated Persian Ambassador, and his father, the famous historian of that remarkable mission. One of his brothers, who has served long in India, is professor of Persian at Haileybury, and has recently acted as interpreter, on the part of the British Government, with FEROUK KHAN at Paris. Another brother, Col. RICHARD OUSELEY, has also served for many years in India, and with very high distinction. His nephew, Rev. Sir F. A. GORE OUSELEY, Baronet, is an M. A. and Musical Doctor of the University of Oxford, being a large pecuniary, as well as scientific and literary, contributor to the promotion of the art. The family is of great antiquity. A late devotee in genealogical research traced its descent from the Merovingian, Carlovingian, and Capetian monarchs of France, the Saxon and Norman Kings of England, the ancient sovereigns of Wales, Scotland, and Ireland, and 19 of King JOHN's 25 barons! The Irving family, into which the late Sir W. OUSELEY married, is allied to the Douglases, Rollos, and many other noble Scotch families. Their earliest seat was in Shropshire, but in 1571 its then head received from ELIZABETH, by whom he was made a judge, the estate of Courteen Hall, in Northamptonshire, with many of the principal families in which county the OUSELEYS were connected, as the Barons GIFFARD, of Brinsfield, the Barons LESTRANGE, of Blackmere, and the ACTONS of Alderham. NICHOLAS OUSELEY was envoy to Spain and Portugal, and some of his correspondence with Sir F. WALSINGHAM is among the Harleian MSS. in the British Museum. JOHN, son of RICHARD OUSELEY, knighted by JAMES I., in 1603, for his gallantry in Ireland, was afterwards ambassador to the court of Morocco, and fell at Breda, 1624. Sir RICHARD, his son, was major in the royalist army during the civil war, and, in consequence of debts incurred in support of CHARLES, had to sell Courteen Hall in 1650. The family then settled in Ireland, where they held Ballinasloe Castle, and afterward Dunmore Castle, Galway, which latter remained in the family until the death of Major RALPH, grandfather of Sir W. G. OUSELEY. The major's eldest son, Sir WILLIAM, served in the 8th Dragoons in Holland; but, after becoming major, abandoned war for literature, and was a member of several learned societies. His narrative of the mission of his brother, Sir F. A. G. OUSELEY, to Persia, in 1810, and his works on Eastern antiquities and literature, are a well-known mine of Oriental and classical learning. Sir F. A. G. OUSELEY was the first ambassador from the court of St. James' to Persia, (though Sir H. JONES, Sir J. MALCOLM, and others, had been sent by the India Company,) and was presented by the Shah with the Order of the Lion and Sun, and subsequently, as ambassador to Russia, received from the Czar the Grand Cross of St. Alexander Newski. He was Chairman of the Oriental Translation Society, to whose papers, and those of the Asiatic Society, he was a voluminous contributor.

Sir WILLIAM, who married the daughter of the late Lieutenant-Colonel IRVING, (son of General Sir P. E. IRVING, Governor-General of Canada,) left a numerous family, the eldest of whom, Sir W. GORE OUSELEY, the subject of this notice, became, at a very early age, attached to the mission at Stockholm in 1817, and in 1825 at Washington. He there married, in 1829, the daughter of Mr. VAN NESS, formerly Governor of Vermont, and subsequently Envoy of the United States at Madrid. He was next Acting Secretary of Legation at Brussels, during Sir R. ADAIR'S Ambassy, and subsequently at Rio Janeiro, at which Court he resided for several years as *Chargé d' Affaires*. In 1844 he was named Plenipotentiary at Buenos Ayres, and in 1845 Special Minister to the States of La Plata. Lord ABERDEEN said, in his instructions, "To open up the great arteries of the South American Continent would be not only a vast benefit to the trade of Europe, but a practical, and, perhaps, the best, security for the preservation of peace in South America." By his endeavors to carry out this policy, and protecting British subjects, Sir W. G. OUSELEY provoked the tyrant ROSAS; but had his reward in the applause such conduct earned from all classes. Addresses from the British and French residents at Montevideo were presented to him when recalled by Lord PALMERSTON; whilst not less than 800 native Montevideans, the *élite* of the community, tendered thanks for his efforts to preserve the national independence. His exertions fo the promotion of commerce particularly deserve mention, now that what he recommended so strongly, as to opening the rivers, has been ratified in respect to Paraguay, he having, in 1846, sent the late Sir C. HOTHAM to Assumption to treat with President LOPEZ, and projected a commercial league between the States of Paraguay, Entre Rios and Uruguay. On the accession of the Derby administration, Lord MALMESBURY dispatched Sir C. HOTHAM to Assumption to complete the work in which he had previously been employed; and, feeling how much was due to the originator of the same design, obtained for Sir W. G. OUSELEY the Order of the Bath, in acknowledgment of services to commerce and humanity during his Platine mission. Sir WILLIAM is the author of *Remarks on the Slave Trade, South American Sketches*, and several pamphlets in connection with the social and political institutions of the United States, with whose present President, Mr. BUCHANAN, he has long been on most intimate terms, as well as with many of the diplomatic and other celebrities of the Union, where, there is every reason to suppose that he will lay the enduring basis of a joint policy that will forever remove the Central American question from the category of Anglo-Transatlantic disquietudes.

Visit of the Hon. Charles Sumner to Leeds.

From the Leeds Mercury.

This distinguished member of the Senate of the United States, so well known for what he has done and suffered in the Anti-Slavery cause, passed through this town on the 30th on his way to Castle Howard. It will be remembered that after the murderous attack made upon him in the Senate by Mr. BROOKS (since dead,) and which had well nigh proved fatal, he suffered most severely from the injury to the brain and spine, and he has in consequence been forbidden to engage in public labor from that time to the present. He has this year spent several months in Europe, and we are happy to say that his health is very greatly restored, though he still suffers from irritation of the spine. He intends to sail for the United States on Saturday week, and to be in his place on the opening of Congress at Washington, at the beginning of December. Mr. SUMNER is thoroughly acquainted with English politics, and is well known to many of our leading statesmen. He has been visiting the Earl of ABERDEEN at Haddo, the Duke of ARGYLL at Inverary Castle, and Lord BROUGHAM at Brougham Hall. He has also paid a visit to Miss MARTINEAU, who is seriously ill at Ambleside. On Tuesday he visited Mr. W. E. FORSTER, at Wharfeside, and yesterday he passed through Leeds on his way to Castle Howard, to visit his old friend the Earl of CARLISLE, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland. Mr. SUMNER saw our new Town Hall, and thought it one of the finest modern buildings in England. From the great powers of this distinguished man, devoted to one of the noblest objects which can engage the mind of a statesman or a philanthropist, every friend of liberty will wish him full restoration to health and a long course of usefulness.

NICARAGUA.

Letter from Gen. Henningsen—Alleged Violation of the Convention of Rivas—Terms of Walker's Capitulation.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Nov. 12, 1857.

To the Hon. Lewis Cass, Secretary of State:

SIR: On the 1st of May last, in Nicaragua, I was charged by President WALKER with negotiating, drafting and subseqently carrying into execution the convention of Rivas. That negotiation was entered into and the capitulation was made solely with a United States officer, Capt. DAVIS, of the U. S. ship-of-war *St. Mary's*, under the guarantee of the United States flag that certain terms would be observed by the besiegers.

One of the most important stipulations referred to the native Nicaraguans who had faithfully served with us and who were to be left in the country. All the terms of that capitulation have been in a greater or a lesser degree violated, but most flagrantly has the clause referring to these natives.

That agreement substantially provides that they shall be permitted to reside unmolested wherever they please in Nicaragua. I have since learned, at various times, with deep regret, that these men have been forced to carry arms, coerced to labor, and persecuted in various ways. I am now informed, on unquestionable authority, that one of them, Gen. PINEDA, is now working in chains on the Segovia road.

General PINEDA, the brother of a former President of Nicaragua, is a brave and chivalrous gentleman, whose long record of public service is without blemish, whose political and military consistency and fidelity make him a bright example to the Spanish race on this continent, and would render him an honor to any country.

General PINEDA regarded General WALKER as the legitimate President of Nicaragua. General WALKER, without any possibility of influencing the ballot, was elected by a larger majority than any President ever received before or probably will ever receive again in Nicaragua, because the only classes who labor or produce had witnessed under his auspices the abolition of forced military service, and saw in his election, for the first time in their generation, the prospect of not being coerced by ambitious factionists to fight through interminable revolutions for a cause in which they took no interest. When the pressure of internal treachery, foreign invasion and extraneous influences prevented him from protecting them from conscription, they came to regard this as an illusion, and resigned themselves, as they had done from time immemorial, to be dragged from their peaceful avocations and driven to slaughter by leaders whom it was never my fortune to see or hear of in the front of battle. It is difficult for any one acquainted with facts not to have regarded, with General PINEDA, or not to continue to regard, General WALKER as the legitimate President of Nicaragua, since no valid election can take place as long as the Costa Rican foreign force occupies any part of the territory of that Republic. It is worth observing that, besides being still *de jure* President, General WALKER was *de facto* President of Nicaragua far beyond the average term. In the fifteen changes of Government that have taken place in this respect within six years, there is only CHAMORRO, whose term of power exceeded by one month, and President PINEDA, by four months, General WALKER's actual exercise of that office.

To that legitimate President's Government, when President *de jure* and *de facto*, General PINEDA took oath. He adhered to it faithfully and valiantly in good and evil fortune, and this, sir, is the crime for which this man, whose word through a long career has been inviolate, is persecuted by native and foreign leaders, whose antecedents are one tissue of perjury and deceit.

I had urged him to accompany us to the United States, fearing, not a violation of the capitulation guaranteed by the United States flag, but possible assassination. Captain DAVIS, however, particularly undertook to provide for his safety, and that he should pass to his home without molestation; whereupon Gen. PINEDA expressed his determination to remain and evinced the same confidence in the protection of the flag of the American Union which he had always shown in the Americans who had identified themselves with the cause of his country.

Now, sir, so great was the solicitude of President WALKER with regard to our Nicaraguan fellow-soldiers in Rivas, and so strong was generally the feeling of their American companions in arms, that I am only expressing the common sentiment when I emphatically declare, that if ever circumstances could have driven us to capitulate with the Central American invaders or insurgents, I would have run all risk of dying, sword in hand, sooner than have surrendered these good and true men on any guarantee less strong than the obligation of our opponents towards a powerful nation.

They naturally looked to the Americans in Rivas efficiently to guarantee their safety. President WALKER, who intrusted me with the details of that negotiation, and my companions in arms, who knew that I was therewith intrusted, look to me, and I, Sir, have the flag of the American Union to look to. My duty towards the sufferers, and my honor as a soldier, oblige me, therefore, respectfully to appeal for redress of this great wrong to the Chief Magistrate of this Republic, whom I believe it is proper that I should address through you.

I feel compelled, in connection with this matter, to call your attention to certain facts relating to that capitulation of Rivas, which have been much misrepresented. It had been my intention some day to have set them in their true light, if no one else undertook to do so. But I had deferred the task till that auspicious settlement of the Nicaraguan question, when American institutions and civilization will predominate on the very spot which was the scene of unmerited American disaster—a result I look upon as eventually inevitable, and which your own recorded opinions assure me, General, that you sympathise with me in desiring. I am aware that, as you so eloquently state in your letter of the 21st May, 1856, you "are not to be deterred from the expression of these feelings by sneers, or reproaches, nor hard words."

It is, however, necessary that I should advert to those facts in this communication, because they tend to fix even more strongly the responsibility of redress on the Government of the United States than appears in the face of the capitulation.

An attempt has been made to create the impression that the Nicaraguan army at Rivas was in an utterly desperate position, from which it was relieved by the intervention of Captain DAVIS, whose interference is pretended to have been only officious, dictated solely by motives of humanity and undertaken on his own responsibility.

Now, Sir, though I do not wish to impugn the motives of Captain DAVIS, and though we have never done the Cabinet at Washington the injustice to believe that he acted either upon its instructions or in conformity with its intentions, I must remark, firstly, that Captain DAVIS, as commanding the only United States force there, represented for us the United States; secondly, that in as far as our position was desperate, it was rendered so by his own act; and, thirdly, that after the commission of that act our situation was not desperate enough for us to have trusted our wounded or our native companions in arms to the mercy of our opponents without a better guarantee than the word they had so often violated.

We could not have done so, remembering that in the Spring of 1856 President MORA had preached a crusade of which the avowed object was the extermination of all North Americans who took any part in the affairs of a (to him) foreign country; that in March of that year he shot all the stragglers and wounded who fell into his hands after the disaster of Santa Rosa; that in the following April he put to death peaceable American citizens in Virgin Bay; and that being attacked in Rivas, in Nicaragua, which he was invading, by President WALKER, he (President MORA) fled back to Costa Rica with his brother General MORA, leaving General CANAS to bring back his shattered forces; that General CANAS was obliged to abandon his sick and wounded Costa Ricans to General WALKER's mercy, who had them tended with the same care as his own. We could not have done so, remembering that after this, in the following October, peaceful citizens were massacred in Granada, amongst others a minister of the Gospel, Rev. Mr. WHEELER, and Mr. LAWLESS, a merchant long resident in the country, and the neutrality of both of whom was beyond cavil or dispute.

We could not have done so even if treating with the only invading or insurgent leaders, whose personal character entitled them to any confidence or respect—Generals CANAS and ZAVALA—because the one, General CANAS, was subordinate to the MORAS, his brothers-in-law, who, according to the common report of the country, jealous of his popularity at home, kept him abroad to bear the brunt of danger with the same intent as David when he sent Uriah forth to battle. Because the other, ZAVALA, a Guatemalian general, had evidently not influence to restrain his colleagues. At least, after a letter written by him in October, 1856, proposing to humanize the war, and requesting the liberation of a favorite bugler, (a request with which President WALKER immediately complied,) Col. LAINE, a Cuban in the Nicaraguan army, taken prisoner by ZAVALA's forces, was shot by order of the allied and insurgent leaders—an act in which I am loth to believe that Gen. ZAVALA either participated or had the power of preventing.

As to the condition of the Nicaraguan army under President WALKER in Rivas, the attempt to besiege that city began on the 27th of January, 1857, he being at that time cut off from all communication with the Atlantic States by the unlawful seizure of the Transit steamers.

By repeated and vigorous attacks—once at Obraje, four times at San Jorge, on the [illegible] of January, 3d and 11th of February, and the 16th of March, by sweeping the Transit Road, and by various skirmishes, the invaders and insurgents were for seven weeks prevented from investing Rivas. For the remaining six weeks, up to the 1st of May, Rivas was more or less closely invested by means of four strongly intrenched camps with connecting lines. During the whole of this siege, and indeed for nearly five months preceding the 1st of May, 1857, we had received only 135 men reinforcement. The besiegers, who reached Obraje, according to their own report, with 2,160 men, had been during this time reinforced by 5,000 men, making the total force brought against us over 7,000. After the investment two attempts were made to carry the place by surprise and storm, viz.: on the 23d of March and 11th of April. On the 23d the besiegers took possession of all the houses outside of our works, but by 3 o'clock P. M. were driven out of them back to their lines with great loss, leaving in our hands one cannon and thirty prisoners, including a Colonel of artillery.

On the 11th of April, 1857, led in by a deserter, they succeeded in capturing one side of the lower plaza, and attempted to storm on other sides. In two hours they were again driven back with great slaughter, leaving in our hands nearly 100 prisoners, all those who got within our works being killed or compelled to surrender. Their loss on that occasion has been since ascertained to have exceeded 800.

From that time to the 1st of May they made no further attack and received no reinforcement of any consequence. They had none whatever to expect, except one corps of Salvadorians, whose advent and fidelity was doubtful and unimportant, and whose leader shortly after attempted a revolution. Up to the 11th of April the besiegers had been under the impression that they could capture Rivas if they could enter it. They were then eager to get in. The result of the 11th destroyed this illusion, and they were equally anxious to keep out.

On the morning of the 1st of May the position of the besieged and of the besiegers was as follows:

Of the 7,000 men brought by the allied foreign invaders and insurgents against Rivas, (two-thirds of which force had consisted of foreign invaders,) there remained 600 allies and from 1,000 to 1,200 Nicaraguan insurgents. Their intrenched camps had been much strengthened, but they could no longer, with this reduced force, man effectively the connecting lines, which were over two miles in extent, and the besieged sent scouts and messengers through them who almost always returned in safety. The besiegers were besides short of powder, and threatened with cholera and the rainy season, both of which had set in a fortnight earlier the year preceding.

The besieged, on the other hand, were straitened for provisions and incumbered with wounded. For a month they had been living on horse and mule meat, sugar and chocolate. They had been much weakened by desertion, but desertion had nearly done its worst. Their force consisted of 260 Americans and 40 natives capable of bearing arms. They had still left on the 1st of May two or three days' provisions, viz.: two oxen, two mules, three horses, and 1,000 pounds of sugar. They were well supplied with ammunition, half their stores being in Rivas. In the harbor of San Juan del Sur they had the war schooner *Granada*, which contained the other half of their ammunition, besides several hundred stand of small arms.

President WALKER had remained thus long in Rivas, apprehending that Col. LOCKRIDGE might march round by Chontales, and because there was every reason to believe that, shortly after the action of the 11th of April, the enemy would be obliged to raise the siege. It was his intention, after ordering the schooner *Granada* to sail for Realejo, or some point northward, to evacuate Rivas when he came to his last day's provision. He had no doubt, by a night attack, of being able to force his way through their now weakened lines, no thought of the besiegers attempting to pursue him till after daybreak, nor fear of being easily able to rout their vanguard with his rear if they did. There was then nothing to impede his march to Realejo or other points where the schooner *Granada*, with the ammunition and spare arms, would have met him. In the adjoining districts, where, but for the necessity of protecting the Transit, he would long since have carried on the war, his native friends were anxiously awaiting either till the besiegers exhausted their strength on Rivas, or till we appeared among them. It is true that the besieged would have had to destroy the ammunition and heavier pieces in Rivas, and would have been compelled to leave their wounded behind them, but they would have carried with them the substantial guaranty of 100 prisoners as hostages.

If it be doubted whether the besieged were strong enough to break through the lines of the besiegers, I have only to refer to many examples in the war where, with a small force, greater obstacles were overcome; I will cite only three: On the 11th of November, 1856, with 265 men and one gun, President WALKER carried the intrenched camp and all the barricades on the transit route held by Gen. CANAS, with 800 Costa Ricans, and at least four times stronger than the lines of investment at Rivas. On the 17th of the same month, with 260 men and three guns, he forced his way into Massaya, defended by 2,000 men, captured half the city, held it for three days, and was hourly gaining ground, though ninety of his small force were killed and wounded. On the night of the 11th of November, 160 men, landed by him three miles from Granada, carried successively four lines of barricades, and reported to me at daybreak on the 12th at the Guadaloupe Church.

To the schooner *Granada*, in the harbor of San Juan, there was no difficulty in communicating orders. Its immense importance at this juncture to the besieged is apparent, both as a magazine and a means of conveying material of war, which they had no other means of transporting.

Now, Sir, just at this critical juncture, and before the question of capitulation had been discussed, Capt. DAVIS formally declared to me, on the night of the 30th of April, that he had embargoed this schooner by leaving orders with the United States force, which he commanded, to prevent her from leaving the harbor of San Juan, and he expressed his unalterable determination to take possession of her before he left the harbor. It was this act of intervention on the part of a United States officer which alone caused President WALKER to entertain the proposed terms of capitulation. For the act—that is to say the order to prevent the Nicaraguan schooner of war from leaving the harbor—had already been given before he declared his intention of seizing her.

The schooner *Granada* (whose commander, FAYSSOUX, had fought her through as gallant an action as any living officer in any navy in the world has fought) had been lying for many weeks next to the *St. Mary's*, their officers interchanging courtesies. There could be no reason or pretext for preventing her leaving the port or taking possession of her on the 1st of May, which had not existed for many weeks previously. There could be no motive for so doing, except that the besieged in Rivas had never before been reduced to depend on her possession—a motive so base that if Captain DAVIS endeavored thereby to justify the change in his conduct from professed friendship to active hostility, which I cannot believe, I am sure that neither the American people nor its Executive, would hold this a justification.

The only explanation of Captain DAVIS' conduct is in the supposition that he had already pledged himself to give up the *Granada* to the besiegers; and, in fact, we afterwards learned that when he first announced his action and future determination with regard to the schooner *Granada*, and proposed the outline of a capitulation to the besieged, he had for many days been negotiating it with the enemy—a fact of which the besieged were utterly ignorant, and which explained the unaccountable perseverance of the besiegers in continuing the siege, or their ability to keep their forces together through the end of April, they naturally concluding that these propositions were made with our knowledge and concurrence. By embargoing the *Granada*, he constrained President WALKER into the acceptance of terms which otherwise he would never have thought of. But even after Captain DAVIS had thereby rendered our position so precarious, President WALKER would sooner have run the last hazard of war than have trusted his men, his wounded, or his native fellow-citizens, to the faith of the invading or insurgent leaders, without some such solid guarantee as either hostages or the flag of some powerful and civilized nation. Under circumstances more desperate than Captain DAVIS had rendered ours in Rivas, we persistently refused to do so. On the retreat from Granada there were in Granada, or between Granada and the lake, 419 souls. Of these 73 were wounded men, 70 women and children. Of the 276 men capable of bearing arms, 47 were cut off within ten minutes of the first attack. Of the remaining 229, 75 were subsequently killed or wounded, besides those who died of cholera and typhus (amounting to 120 of all sexes and ages). They were exposed without shelter, night and day, to rain and sunshine, for seventeen days, living on horse and mule meat, short of ammunition, incessantly fighting, and surrounded by a force larger than remained to beleaguer us in Rivas on the 1st of May, yet surrender or capitulation was never contemplated. At Rivas the responsibility of the United States flag was held to be sufficient security for the safety of those whom we were bound to protect at every sacrifice. Captain DAVIS put into execution his threat of seizing the schooner *Granada* after we had carried out, on our part, the terms of the capitulation, in which that vessel was not mentioned.

He caused her to be seized by his first lieutenant, who sprung upon her the broadside of the *St. Marys*, and started a hundred men in boats to board her. Captain FAYSSOUX with his crew (then of seventeen men) prepared for action, and only surrendered her on the written order of President WALKER, who ordered him to yield to this demonstration of over whelming force.

After taking possession of her, Captain DAVIS handed over this Nicaraguan shooner, not to the Nicaraguan insurgents, but to the Costa Ricans, who had no claim to her, and who could never have taken her, for the simple reason that they had already lost in the attempt their only man of war, the brig *Onze de Abril*, which, of the burden of 225 tons, with four nine-pounders and a crew of 118 men, was destroyed after a desperate action by the little schooner *Granada*, of of seventy-five tons, with two sixes and twenty-eight men crew. Her gallant captain had the mortification seeing her given up by Capt. DAVIS to a Costa Rican captain, a Jamaica negro, who had formerly been servant to an American officer. After this step the two vessels which constituted the Guatemala navy, and to which the *Granada* had vainly offered battle, put to sea, and thereby obtained the opportunity of recently murdering, for the sake of his cargo, CHRISTOPHER LILLY, an American neutral trading on the coast.

Since, therefore, General, the fact and manner of the interference of a United States officer probably alone prevented the raising of the siege of Rivas and reversed the issue of that campaign; since his undoubted act at a critical moment, the embargoing of the schooner *Granada*, decisively altered our position; and since it was to the guarantee of a United States officer, in command of a United States force, that we intrusted the fate of our native-born fellow soldiers, I am sure that you will not fail to perceive how directly responsibility attaches in this matter to the Government of the United States; and I venture to indulge the confident hope that I am making now an effectual appeal for redress, through such means as the wisdom of the President and his Cabinet will suggest, and not merely placing upon record a solemn protest. I am, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,

C. F. HENNINGSEN.

BRAHMA—BY R. W. EMERSON.

If the red slayer think he slays,
  Or if the slain think he is slain,
They know not well the subtle ways
  I keep, and pass, and turn again.

Far or forgot to me is near,
  Shadow and sunlight are the same,
The vanished gods to me appear,
  And one to me are shame and fame.

They reckon ill who leave me out;
  When me they fly, I am the wings:
I am the doubter and the doubt,
  And I the hymn the Brahmin sings.

The strong gods pine for my abode,
  And pine in vain the sacred seven;
But thou, meek lover of the good!
  Find me, and turn thy back on heaven.

MUTTON—BY THE *Providence Journal*.

If the fat butcher thinks he slays,
  Or he, the mutton, thinks he's slain,
Why, "truth is truth," the eater says—
  "I'll come, and 'cut and come again.'"

To hungry wolves that on him leer,
  Mutton is sheep, and sheep the same:
No famished god would at him sneer—
  To famine, chops are more than fame.

Who hiss at him, him but assures
  That they are geese, but wanting wings—
Your coat is his whose life is yours,
  And ba! the hymn the mutton sings.

Ye curs, and gods of grander blood
  And you ye paddies fresh from Cork.
Come taste—ye lovers of the good—
  Eat! stuff! and turn your back on pork.

The Great Fire and Explosion at Brownsville, Texas.

From the Brownsville Flag, Extra, Oct. 24.

On last Friday night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, the alarm of fire was heard. It was first discovered in the wholesale establishment of Messrs. GALVAN & Co., on the levee, when he immediately woke up three or four that were sleeping in the building. Very soon afterwards, notice was given to those approaching that powder was in the store, and an explosion of two or three kegs a few minutes before the last concussion, gave a good many warning.

In the meantime, Mr. WOODHOUSE and several citizens, succeeded in getting 200 kegs of powder into the river from the warehouse of CHARLES STILLMAN & Co. About the time this work was finished, Mr. NORTH, one of the firm of WOODHOUSE & Co., was endeavoring to save their papers, which he partially succeeded in doing, when the explosion took place—fatally wounding him and seriously injuring Mr. MILLER. During this time, Mr. MORITZ, Mr. ALLSBACH and Mr. PORTILLA, were in MORITZ & Co.'s store in Elizabeth-street, getting their papers and money. This store being just opposite the powder, the sudden concussion completely demolished the whole establishment, throwing the great body of the building into the street—killing Mr. J. MORITZ and Mr. ALLSBACH, and wounding Mr. PORTILLA very badly.

Mr. J. MORITZ's body was found in the morning dreadfully mangled, some of his limbs being burned off. Mr. ALLSBACH has not been found, and is probably somewhere in the ruins yet, if not blown away. Mr. FRANK NORSH expired about two hours after he was wounded.

The fire originated from a candle burning near some straw, in J. GALVAN & Co.'s store. There were 95 kegs of powder in the same building where the fire caught, which must have all communicated at the same time to have caused such a concussion.

The explosion created confusion for several miles round, and wonderment in the minds of those aroused from their slumbers by the loud report, and the quivering of their dwellings. Many were knocked from their beds—roofs, bricks, boards, and pieces of timber falling in on them—crash of window-shutters and panes, and the tremendous force, unriveting locks, and bursting bars of iron from doors, was truly alarming.

We will commence first on the Levee, and suppose the damages some of the merchants have sustained: Chas. Stillman & Co., blown down, $10,000; S. A. Belden & Co., burnt, $15,000, loss of papers, &c.; Kennedy & Co., freight stored; J. Galvan & Co., $20,000; F. J. Parker, wooden building, in the rear lumber; I. E. Roca, wooden building, occupied by H. O'Connor & Co., tin shop, burnt; A. Landolt, burnt, $5,000; Marcus Radish, smash [illegible], framed; Nicolas Grisaenti and Mrs. Peabody's houses greatly injured. Along on both sides of Thirteenth-street, from the Levee to Elizabeth-street, including the drug and book store, a great deal of damage was done.

Elizabeth-street—J. Moritz & Co., destroyed, [illegible]000; Mme. Vincent, fancy goods, [illegible] injured; Dominguez, Victor Salle and [illegible] Freres, wooden houses, sustained some loss. The wooden houses known as the Maxem property, as far round as the drug store, were torn and shattered a good deal. The Dillon Buildings, owned by Marco [illegible]ish, protected the upper corner of Elizabeth-street. From Webb & Miller's hotel to the bank the loss has been heavy; doors, windows and roofs, dry goods, liquors, hardware, &c., broken or injured in some way. Twelfth-street has shared the same fate; Messrs. Werbiski, Fernandez, and others, injured a good deal.

A large amount of the goods destroyed in the warehouses were on consignment for Mexico.

The non-arrival of the regular steamer from New-Orleans on last Monday week was the cause of a large amount of silver and gold being on hand, but mostly all of this is saved.

HENRY MAULTBY, of Corpus Christi, lost about $2,000 worth of groceries which he had in GALVAN's store.

The entire loss of property, dry goods, &c., may be estimated at $200,000.

On last Sunday morning the leg of a man was found, and soon afterwards his body, in the river. He was a Mexican.

We learn that the Convent, which is over a quarter of a mile distant, had its windows and doors broken open. A good many doors in Matamoras were unbolted.

This is the first fire that has occurred in Brownsville since its existence.

Incendiarism in Philadelphia—The Bunking System.

From the Evening Bulletin, Thursday.

We have frequently taken occasion to point out in the *Bulletin* the evils which result from the "bunking" system, and an arrest was made last night, the circumstances attending which develop a condition of things that is at once startling and alarming.

About 1 o'clock this morning, Officer ANDREW DONOHUE, while going his rounds in the Twenty-fourth Ward, heard loud snoring in the Union Hose House, at Garden and Thirty-fifth streets. He obtained admission to the place, and groping his way in the dark to the stove, lighted a match, and by the light thus afforded he saw six young men lying around sound asleep.

The officer suffered his light to go out, and when about to grope his way back to the door he heard a knock upon the latter. The knock was repeated three times, when the door was opened by one of the party inside, and a young man rushed in in great haste, and said, "Come, boys, wake up and get ready for a run; I have started a fire and it will be going in five minutes." The self-confessed incendiary, who had imparted some information in an under tone to one of the party, then started out again followed by the officer, who had concealed his star.

After going about a square the young man stopped, and after looking in the direction of some frame buildings turned back and remarked to the officer, without suspecting who he was, that "the d—d thing wouldn't go, it had not caught right." The fellow then went back to the Hose-house, while Officer DONOHUE procured the assistance of Sergeant SIMPSON and Officer NOLAN, and proceeding to the Hose-house they captured the entire party. Just as they were about making the arrest, they discovered the fire breaking out in a row of small frame dwellings at Haverford and Thirty-fifth streets. One of the party, who was well known, was suffered to go and extinguish the fire and he was afterwards taken into custody.

The prisoners gave the names of Andrew Kelley, (the one who committed the arson,) Dennis McCredy, Charles Hibbs, Richard L. Sandford, Henry Almond and Frederick McAllister.

The fire kindled was in the upper part of a small frame dwelling belonging to Mr. ROBERT F. MARKWARD. It was without a tenant, but had lately been occupied by SANDFORD, one of the party arrested. It adjoined a brick house in which a family resided. There was also a family living in a frame house in the same row in which the place fired is located. The disclosures made through this important arrest are absolutely startling, and they go to prove what we have so often urged in respect to the bunking system.

The prisoners had a hearing before Alderman [illegible] this afternoon. The witnesses examined testified to the facts given above. They were all committed to answer, with the exception of MCALLISTER, who was held to bail as a witness.

THE MURDER IN TOPSHAM, ME.—The murder of a man named ELIPHALET BERRY, at Topsham, Me., on Monday evening last, has been already mentioned. BERRY, in company with a number of young men, had been to Brunswick, where they had been drinking pretty freely. They were returning home, with a jug of liquor in their possession, which BERRY took charge of, contrary to the wishes of others of the party, and was endeavoring to escape with it, when he was pursued and overtaken by one of them, named DUDLEY, who remarked to his comrades that he had knocked BERRY down, and he would not be able to trouble them. This was about 11 o'clock. Two of the party, finding he did not come to, conveyed him home, when they found he was really dead, which they had not before suspected—thinking he had only been endeavoring to appear more intoxicated than he was. A *post mortem* examination was had, from which it appeared that BERRY had received a wound which penetrated the heart about three-quarters of an inch, undoubtedly producing instant death. BERRY was about 35 years of age, and leaves a wife and family. DUDLEY has been arrested.—*Boston Traveller, 12th.*

The Fugitive Slave Law—Important Points—Decision of Judge Shaw.

The following is the decision of Chief Justice SHAW in full, in the Betty slave case, at Boston, last week. It settles some important points, as far, at least, as Massachusetts is concerned:

Before me, LEMUEL SHAW, Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of Massachusetts, at Chambers in the Court-house at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, on Monday, the 9th day of November, Anno Domino, 1857, on the return of a writ of *habeas corpus* issued by the Police Court in Lawrence, in the County of Essex, on the 7th of November, inst., returnable before the Supreme Judicial Court, or one of the Justices thereof.

The precept of the said writ was to command the Sheriff, or either of his deputies, that the body of a colored woman, called BETTY, whose future name was alleged to be unknown, but whose person and residence were described, by one SULLIVAN SWEET the younger, but whose true name was agreed before me to be LEWIS SWEET, and his wife, whose true name was agreed before me to be LAURA N. SWEET, restrained of her liberty, as it was said, he, the officer, take and have before the Supreme Judicial Court of the Commonwealth, or one of the Justices thereof, at Boston, in the County of Suffolk, immediately after the receipt of said writ, to do and receive what said Court or Justice shall order and consider concerning her in that behoof.

And he was also commanded to summon the said SWEET and his wife then and there to appear before said Court or Justice, to show the cause of the detaining of said BETTY. And the said writ was returned to BAYLEY BARTLETT, Esq., Deputy Sheriff of said County of Essex, who thereupon certifies that he has taken the body of the said BETTY, and now has her before me, at the time and place above mentioned, and also that he had summoned the said SWEET, by giving him an attested copy of the said writ, on Saturday, the 7th inst., and his wife the same on the 9th inst.

And in pursuance of the said summons, the said SWEET, whose true name is admitted to be LEWIS SWEET, and his wife, whose name is admitted to be LAURA N. SWEET, also appear at the same time and place.

And the said LEWIS SWEET and LAURA N. SWEET, by BENJAMIN F. WATSON, Esq., their counsel and attorney, in they presence and in their behalf stated, that they came here from the State of Tennessee; that the said BETTY was a slave in their service; that they went with her into various States of the Union and into the Province of Canada, and then voluntarily brought her into the State of Massachusetts, and that she had resided with them in the city of Lawrence about six weeks last past; that if she elected to remain in Massachusetts and be at liberty, they were willing she should do so; and that they had no intention or desire to prevent it.

Whereupon, I proposed and had an examination of the said BETTY, apart from the said SWEET and wife and all other persons—upon which it appeared to me, that she is 25 years old, intelligent and capable of judging for herself; that she has a husband in Tennessee, and other relatives; that she is much attached to Mr. and Mrs. SWEET; is very well treated by them, and desires to remain and return with them, and this desire she expressed decisively and upon repeated inquiries. I explained to her her right to freedom and protection here, and that she could not lawfully be taken away against her will.

Whereupon, it was ordered and adjudged, that the said BETTY be at free liberty to remain with Mr. and Mrs. SWEET, or go elsewhere, at her free choice, and that all persons be interdicted and forbidden to interfere with her personal liberty in this respect.

And I direct this order to be annexed to said writ and return, and filed with the records of the Supreme Judicial Court for the County of Suffolk, for the information and security of all persons concerned.

(Signed) LEMUEL SHAW,
Chief Justice S. J. C.

Fugitive Slave Cases in Ohio.

From the Cincinnati Gazette.

The case of Mr. WAIT, tried in the United States District Court, on Tuesday, on an indictment for harboring the slave of Mr. MILLION, threatens to lead to much more litigation in the shape of criminal prosecutions. Two have already been commenced, with others in prospect.

Yesterday morning SQUIRE B. MILLION made oath, before U. S. Commissioner GEORGE M. LEE, that JAS. PUNTNEY, a witness on the trial of WAIT, "did, about the 20th of September, 1856, harbor and conceal eight fugitives from labor, so as to prevent their delivery and arrest by their claimant and master, to whom they owed service. The warrant was placed in the hands of Deputy U. S. Marshal CHURCHILL, who took Mr. PUNTNEY into custody. Previous to this arrest, however, Mr. WILLIAM SHAW, who was the principal witness for the defence, on Tuesday, swore out a warrant against SQUIRE B. MILLION for committing wilful perjury, in swearing positively to certain statements on the trial of WAIT, especially in denying that he gave his slaves permission to come into Ohio. It is asserted by the complainant that Mr. MILLION admitted, while the Jury were out, that the negro LEWIS told him that he should leave Kentucky the night he did, and that there was an agreement that the negro should return, or the master should come after him, as soon as some pecuniary troubles were ended. This is the basis of the charge of perjury, and upon which Mr. MILLION was arrested by Deputy Marshal CHURCHILL.

Both parties, with their counsel, Mr. JOLLIFFE for Mr. PUNTNEY, and Judge SPOONER for Mr. MILLION, appeared yesterday afternoon before Commissioner LEE, who entered upon an examination of the charge against Mr. MILLION, which resulted in the discharge of the accused by the Commissioner. The case of Mr. PUNTNEY was postponed until the 18th inst., and the defendant required to give bail in $500. Bonds in the same amount were required of Mr. MILLION, as prosecuting witness.

The jury in the case of WAIT, came into Court yesterday, and stated that they had not agreed upon a verdict, and that there was no prospect of an agreement. They therefore asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the subject, which was ordered by the Court.

Reported Massacre of Five Hundred Soldiers by the Indians—Ink-pa-du-tah, &c.

From the St. Paul Times, Nov. 6.

PAJUTAZEE, Monday, Oct. 26, 1857.

A report reached this neighborhood on day before yesterday, that five hundred American soldiers had been cut off by a large party of Teetonwan, near the Missouri River. The news was brought here by a man from near the upper end of Big Stone Lake, whose son-in-law (one of the upper Sissitonwan) had just returned from a camp of the Ihanktonwan, on the Missouri River, where he heard the news. He reports that whilst he was there a number of Teetonwan came to the Ihanktonwan to dance the scalp dance, and that he saw them mounted on the dragoon horses, with the holsters and pistols which they had taken. They said that the Long-Knives were going to war, and not very far from some Fort on the Missouri, and as they proceeded westward they camped near a large body of the Teetonwan, who, hearing their drums, in the night surrounded the camp, and while they were nearly all asleep rushed upon them and killed them, with their knives and war-clubs, before the Long-Knives could get their guns or horses, and not one escaped.

The young man who brought the news to Big Stone Lake, says that at a feast, to which he was called by the Ihanktonwan, he sat next to INK-PA-DU-TAH, who said to him—"Last Summer, you Sissitonwan tried to kill me for killing some Long-Knives. Now, far more Long-Knives have been killed, but I was not present. I have, however, found relatives among the Teetonwan who will receive me kindly." He confirms the report of the old man's (INK-PA-DU-TAH'S) entire blindness, and says that besides himself, two of his sons and a son-in-law are in that region.

I have confidence in my informant that he gave me the above news as he received it from the father-in-law of the man who brought it from the Missouri, and he believes it true; but as he is not acquainted on the Missouri River, I could not learn from him on what part of the river the Fort was situated from which the soldiers are going, but it was probably some detachment of the army marching to Utah. He says the place of the battle is only five or six days' travel (between two and three hundred miles) from Big Stone Lake. As the messenger came express to bring the news, it is probably not more than two or at least three weeks since the battle occurred.

They report farther that a party of the Ihanktonwan had recently returned from an unsuccessful expedition against the Good Ventures or Riccarus, who reside on the Missouri above them. They having in this expedition lost five or six of their soldiers, they purpose coming next Spring or Summer to cry to the Sissitonwan, Warpetonwan, and Madewakantonwan for help to exterminate those of their enemies. The Sissitonwan are apprehensive they will come in large numbers, with a view of being present at the annuity payment, and give much trouble to the annuity Indians and whites who live among them, and have sent to advise the Warpentonwan urgently to request that the payment may be made early and be over before they come, and thus prevent their coming.

THOMAS S. WILLIAMSON.

Mr. WILLIAMSON is a Missionary of the American Board at Pajutazee. His statement as to the reports brought by the Indians is no doubt correct, and his intimate knowledge of the Indian character would prevent his being imposed on by a sheer fabrication. There has probably been a massacre; yet we hope not so extensive a one as has been reported.

The St. Paul *Advertiser* of the 7th discredits the whole of the above story. It says the recent experience of the St. Paul community in the value of Indian rumors fails to give the statement the weight it would have, were the information gathered from other than Indian sources. The *Advertiser* adds:

"Dr. W. of course could not know what degree of probability to attach to it—but as four week have elapsed since the reported event took place, and as the communication with the tribes on the Missouri River in the meanwhile has remained unimpaired, and, more especially, as no one can imagine what under Heaven a body of United States troops could have been doing in the supposed situation of these, or how they could have got there—it is not difficult to estimate the degree of credibility to attach to a story with no better foundation than the statement of an Indian sensation-monger in the third remove from its original."

A BLOODY AND MYSTERIOUS AFFAIR.—The upper end of the Milldam, beyond the Full Basin, was, on Thursday night last, the scene of a mysterious occurrence, which, up to the present time, has received no solution. The facts of the case, as far as ascertained, are as follows: On Friday morning, Mr. GEORGE WHITNEY, at the head of the Track Repairing Department of the Boston and Worcester Railroad, discovered, at the south side of the track, at the end of the Milldam, and near the switch-house of the Brookline branch road, a two-wheeled horse-cart. This cart was upon the side of the bank which runs down to the waters of the Full Basin where it had been dumped up. In the front of the cart was a strap, which in vehicles of this description runs across from the stakes at either side, for the driver to sit upon. One of these stakes had been taken out, and laid at the side of the cart. To the other stake the strap was still attached by a rope. The strap, rope, and the head of the stake, which was of oak with a knot in the top, were saturated with blood. There was also considerable blood spattered upon one side of the cart. At the lower end of the cart there was a large pool of blood, and also upon the sand, at the side of the cart. Upon examination of the tracks, it was found that the cart with a horse attached had come from the direction of Brookline upon the old road, had crossed the south track near the junction with the branch, turned down the north track, and proceeded upon this track for about fifteen rods, to a place where the water at the side of of the track was quite deep. That the cart then turned upon the south track, and thence to the place where it was found. From appearances, the horse was then unhitched from the cart in such haste that a portion of the harness was left behind.—*Boston Traveller, Saturday.*

ARREST OF MAIL ROBBERS IN ILLINOIS.—Three men, named L. C. GRISWOLD, DAVID LOCHBAUM and SOLOMON LOCHBAUM were arrested on Thursday last, charged with robbing the United States Mail. GRISWOLD was arrested at Galesburg, one of the LOCHBAUMS at Knoxville, and the other at Elmwood, Peoria County, Ill. They were all stage drivers, carrying the United States Mail. Some Platte Valley (Nebraska) money, and about $200 in good money, was found secreted in the boot of one of the stages.

NEW-YORK CITY.

Our New Post-Office.

The joint Committee of the Boards of Aldermen and Councilmen on the subject of the erection of a new Post-Office, met in the library of the City Hall on Friday afternoon. Councilman THOS. JONES, JR., in the Chair. Present—Aldermen WILSON, FULLMER, BANTA and HARRIS; Councilmen WAUGH, SMITH, OTTARSON and JONES. Councilman BOOLE was not present, nor was Alderman COULTER.

A letter was received from the Postmaster-General; which, with the communication from the Chairman of this Committee, to which it forms the reply, we subjoin. It was read by Councilman OTTARSON, who officiated as Secretary.

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 7, 1857.

Hon. A. V. Brown, Postmaster General, Washington.

DEAR SIR: I take the liberty to address you, as Chairman of a Special Committee, appointed by the New-York City Board of Councilmen, to consider, prepare, and report such measures as will tend to the immediate construction of a Post-Office for this City, to give, with other public works, employment to the laboring classes.

I am aware of your having visited the City for the purpose of making an investigation as to a proper site for a Post-Office, but do not know what conclusion, if any, you came to. I learn through the Press, that the General Government has concluded not to pay over $250,000 for a site, and that it is understood by you that the New-York City Government are opposed, or have no right to deed or lease any portion of its public land for such a purpose.

I write now to inform you that the Committee of which I am Chairman was unanimously appointed by our City Council—first, to ascertain whether you had entered into any negotiation as to a site, and if not, whether you would favorably consider a proposition to lease or purchase a portion of the Park for a site for the Post-Office; and second, to inform you that the Common Council are fully authorized to negotiate with the General Government, by virtue of a law passed by our last Legislature, authorizing the City "to make conveyance by deed of grant or lease of any portion of the Park to the Government of the United States, for the erection thereon, at the expense of the said Government, of such building for the purpose of a Post-Office, or accommodations for the Courts of the United States held in said City, or the offices attached to said Courts, upon being duly compensated for the same." (Chapter 770, section 3, Laws of 1857.)

Will you please favor me with an early reply, so that our Committee may at once, if necessary, officially communicate with you on the subject.

I am yours, very respectfully,
THOS. JONES, JR., Chairman.

POST-OFFICE DEPARTMENT, Nov. 9, 1857.

Thos. Jones, Jr., Esq., Chairman &c., &c.,

SIR: I received yours on the 7th inst., and in reply, have the honor to state that my last visit to New-York was to make a reconnoissance of the City, and to determine in my own mind within what area I should be willing to locate the Post-Office, provided a satisfactory site could be purchased within the means put at my disposal by Congress. I had almost relinquished the hope of being able to procure a site in the Park. With all connected with my proposition on that subject, I suppose you to be informed, and think it was submitted by the Mayor to the Common Council. While in your City, I received memorandums, maps and informal proposals relating to private property, which they propose to sell to Government. I brought them home for examination and arrangement, and intended to refer them back to some trusty gentleman, or gentlemen of the highest standing, to make any negotiations within the area approved, which he or they thought advisable; subject, however, finally, either to my approval or rejection. On my return, however, on consultation with the President and members of the Cabinet I found the conclusion had been nearly arrived at that the New-York Post-Office, the site not having been purchased, and the building not commenced, came properly within the line of policy recently adopted with reference to the financial change of the times, and that the whole project should be abandoned for the present.

I suggested that, having submitted a proposition to the City authorities, the second one, that I would divide the appropriation made by Congress into two equal parts, giving one-half, being $250,000 for the purchase of a site, and giving the other to the erection of a Post-Office worthy of the great City of New-York and of the extensive postal arrangements of the United States necessarily carried on there. That if the City authorities should, within a reasonable time, accede to this proposition, I must beg of the Government to allow the work to proceed forthwith. I had seen something of the destitute and suffering condition to which the mechanics and laborers of New-York would be exposed during the coming Winter, and wished that the Government should do all in its power to furnish employment, and thereby afford them the means of subsistence. I still believe I can obtain permission to prosecute this work and close a contract for the erection of a Post-Office, if satisfactory terms as to site and cost can be agreed upon. That the proposed Office may afford every accommodation and facility for the dispatch of the immediate business operations to be carried on within it, I must have as much as 250 feet front by 150 feet width on Chambers-street, between Broadway and the present Court-House.

In making this proposition for a site, I did not pretend to estimate its value, but having no more to give I could offer no more. My positive instructions, and my own determination, are to keep within the appropriation. If I had offered a larger sum than $250,000, it would only have been at the expense of the building, making that only so much less appropriate to the City, and the place where it was to be located. After all, both the site and the Post-Office are for the use of the people of New-York, and when half a million dollars shall have been expended by the Government the use of the property will not have been lost by them, but enhanced greatly by the transaction. But I do not propose to submit any argument in favor of the arrangement. I do not desire to be considered as importunate upon the subject, much less as wishing to drive a bargain for the Government. I am only anxious to fulfill a public duty devolved upon me in a manner acceptable to Congress, promotive of the comfort and convenience of the people of New-York, and advantageous with the postal service of the country.

I am, very respectably, your obedient servant,
AARON V. BROWN.

Upon the reading of this communication some conversation took place, but it appeared to be the unanimous opinion of the Committee that the *bottom of the Park* is in every respect an eligible situation for the new Post-Office.

Ultimately a Committee of five were appointed, namely, Aldermen FULMER and BANTA, and Councilmen JONES, BOOLE and OTTARSON, whose duty it should be to endeavor to induce the Postmaster-General to adopt the site indicated by the Committee.

The Committee then adjourned subject to the call of the Chairman.

THE WORTH MONUMENT.—The first block of granite for the Worth Monument was on Wednesday taken from the vessel by BISHOP'S floating derrick, at the Grand-street dock, and moved to Madison-square, without injury. It is the largest block of stone ever trucked through our streets, weighing some 30 tons. It was moved by W. R. SMITH, Esq., upon a truck constructed expressly for the purpose, and required the power of eighteen horses. Mr. J. G. BATTERSON, of Hartford, Conn.—the artist and contractor—will proceed at once with the setting of the entire work. The monument is of Quincy granite, with panels and *alto reliefs* in bronze.

CHARGE OF HIGHWAY ROBBERY.—At an early hour on Friday morning, as a young man named William Young, residing at No. 216 West Twenty-fourth-street, was walking through Thirty-fifth-street, he was set upon by two young fellows and an attempt made to rob him. He shouted "Police," and Officer Stephens arrested one of the scamps, who gave his name as Matthew McManus. The prisoner was committed by Justice FLANDREAU to answer, in default of $2,000 bail.

ROBBERY OF A SHOE-STORE.—Patrick Kennedy was arrested on Friday morning on a charge of stealing a quantity of boots and shoes from the shoe-store No. 30 Oak-street. A portion of the stolen goods were found on the accused. He was committed for examination.

CORPORATION WORK FOR THE UNEMPLOYED.

Work for Thousands of Mechanics and Laboring Men.

The Street Commissioner ready and calling upon the Mayor and Common Council to Act.

The following is the list prepared by D. D. CONOVER, Esq., as Street Commissioner, and sent to the Board of Aldermen on Thursday evening, of contracts for Government Work, duly advertised, opened and awarded, and only waiting the action of the Common Council and Mayor to put them in immediate operation. It will be seen that, as Mr. CONOVER says, if the contracts were confirmed, there would be employment for many thousands of those mechanics and laboring men who are now entirely out of employment. The communication of Mr. CONOVER was published in the TIMES of yesterday, with a small portion of the list. Deeming a publication of the entire list important, as showing what work there is to be done in the City, we have procured an official copy, which is as follows:

List of Contracts duly awarded and awaiting Confirmation by the Common Council.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Broadway and Sixty-ninth-street.

Ninth-avenue, grading between Sixty-ninth and Seventy-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Seventy-ninth and Eighty-fourth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Eighty-fourth and Eighty-ninth streets.

Ninth avenue, grading, between Eighty-ninth and Ninety-ninth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between Ninety-ninth and One hundred-and-eighth streets.

Ninth-avenue, grading, between One-hundred-and-Eighth and One-hundred-and-Twelfth streets.

Ninth-avenue grading, between One-hundred-and-Twelfth and One-hundred-and-Twenty-fifth streets.

Flagging Goerck-street, between Broome and Rivington streets.

Excavating slip, between Piers Nos. 51 and 53 North River.

Flagging One-hundred-and-Twenty-seventh-street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues.

Regulating One-hundred-and-Seventeenth-street, from Third-avenue to Avenue A.

Regulating Tenth-street, from Avenue C to Dry-Dock-street.

Flag, curb and gutter Thirtieth-street, between Sixth and Eighth avenues.

Regulating Third-avenue, from Eighty-sixth to One hundred and tenth-street.

Flagging Third-avenue, from Forty-second to Forty-fourth-street.

Flagging Forty-sixth-street, from Broadway to Eighth-avenue.

Flagging Eighteenth-street, from Seventh to Eighth-avenue.

Excavating slip foot of Clarkson-street.

Excavating slip foot of Chambers-street.

Excavating slip foot of Delancey-street.

Excavating slip between Piers Nos. 31 and 32 North River.

Broadway, paving, from Fiftieth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Regulating Fifty-sixth-street, between Sixth-avenue and Broadway.

Curb, gutter, &c., square foot of Jackson-street.

The table No. 2, referred to, contains a list of one hundred and ninety-nine different jobs of work required to be done, but awaiting the action of the Common Council. These consist of opening streets, filling lots, grading streets and avenues, flagging, and curb and gutters, and repairs to public buildings.

There is also another list given of fifty-four heavy contracts, for regulating and grading, building piers, and laying out squares, which are only waiting for surveys to be completed.

The following is a list of contracts for work that has been for the most part confirmed by the Board of Councilmen, and now await only the action of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor.

WORK MOSTLY CONFIRMED.

BOARD OF COUNCILMEN, JUNE 15, 1857.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of repairing house of Hose Co. No. 48. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, in favor of building a new Station-house for the Twenty-second Ward. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots between 50th and 51st sts., and Lexington-av. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots between 48th and 51st sts., and 2d and 3d avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Public Health, in favor of filling sunken lots north side of 39th-st., between 7th and 8th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of filling lots north side 41st-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of grading, &c., 4th-av., between 58th and 71st sts. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads, in favor of flagging 55th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Adopted. Subsequently the bill was reconsidered and laid on the table.

Also in relation to the obstructions on the line of Broadway. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads in favor of Regulating 124th-st., from 3d to 4th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee in favor of Fencing Lots on North side of 44th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of New Doors on Houses of Engine Company No. 22 and Hook and Ladder Company No. 1. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Lamps and Gas in favor of placing two Gas Lamps in front of Church of the Congregation Bethel. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 119th-st. from 3d-av. to East River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 114th-st. from 3d-av. to East River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Flag 53d-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to open 96th-st., from East to Hudson River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Regulate, &c., 56th-st, from Broadway to 9th-av. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to Regulate 125th-st. from 3d-av. to Harlem River. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Roads to regulate 130th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Pell-st., from Bowery to Mott st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Greenwich-st., between Hammond and Bank sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Greenwich from 11th to 12th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 11th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 3 th-st., between 2d and 3d avs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 1st-av., between 3d and 4th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag No. 183 Church-st., and No. 116 Franklin-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of Hudson-st., between Watt and Broome sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag north side of Hudson-st., between Hammond and Bank sts., and Bank-st., between Hammond and Greenwich sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Hudson-st., between Barrow and Christopher sts. Adopted.

Also, to fence lot Southwest corner of Avenue A. and 13th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of 1st-av., between 28th and 32d sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag north side of Canal-st., between Centre and Baxter sts. Adopted.

Also, to reflag in Mott-st., in front of Transfiguration Church. Adopted.

Recommitted to Committee of the Whole.

COUNCILMEN, Aug. 6, 1857.

Report of Committee on Fire Department that Hose Co. No. 56 have a new carriage. Adopted.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Report of Committee on Wharves &c., that the Street Commissioner be directed to advertise for proposals for the completion of the Battery Enlargement, so that the said Battery can be made useful for a public ground. Adopted.

Oct. 8, 1857.—Resolution that all incumbrances of Slip between Piers Nos 51 and 52 East River, formerly occupied by Gouverneur st. Ferry Company, be removed forthwith by Superintendent of Wharves, &c., under direction of Street Commissioner. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Fire Department in favor of giving Hose Co. No. 62 a new carriage. Adopted.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Report of Committee on Streets to widen Pearl-st., between Battery-place and Whitehall-st. Adopted.

Also, to cover a well in front of No. 365 4th-av. Adopted.

Oct. 22, 1857.—Report of Committee on Fire Department to repair house of Hose Co No. 8. Adopted.

Also, to give Hose Co. No. 21 a new carriage. Adopted.

Oct. 26, 1857.—Also, to build a new house for Hose Co. No. 51. Adopted.

Report of Committee of the Whole to excavate Slip foot of Watt st. Adopted.

Also, for new running gear for Engine Co. No. 21. Adopted.

Nov. 5, 1857.—Also, to build an extension to house of Hose Co. No. 19. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag, curb, and gutter No. 175 Church-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag from Nos. 723 to 729 Washington-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag southeast corner of 3d-av. and 27th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Avenue B, between 10th and 11th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 13 and 17 Bayard-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag east side of Mercer-st., between Grand and Broome sts. Adopted.

Also, to fence lots in 6th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

Also, to fence lots north side 13th-st., between Avenue A and 1st-av. Adopted

Also, to open 12th-st., between Dry Dock-st. and East River. Adopted.

Also, to flag Cliff-st., between Beekman and Ferry sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 39 to 43 East 25th-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag Nos. 14, 18, 20, and 22 Hudson-st. Adopted.

Also, to flag No. 116 Bleecker st. Adopted.

Also, to flag 5th-av., between 11th and 12th sts. Laid on the table.

Also, to flag east side of 1st-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag Frankfort-st., between Pearl and Cliff sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 3d-av. from 110th-st. to Harlem River. Adopted.

Also, to flag 9th-av. between 45th and 49th sts. Adopted.

Also, to flag 9th-av. between 50th and 54th sts. Adopted.

Report of Committee on Repairs and Supplies, to repair pump corner Houston and Broadway. Adopted.

COUNCILMEN, July 9, 1857.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag south side 46th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. Adopted

July 14, 1857.—Report of Committee on Roads to curb and gutter 46th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av. Adopted.

Also, opening 54th, 55th and 56th sts., between 8th and 9th avs. Adopted.

Also, to flag 53d-st., between 3d and 6th avs. Adopted.

Also, to regulate 43d-st., between 3d-av. and East River. Recommitted.

Also, to flag 83d-st. between 3d and 4th avs. Adopted.

Also, graveling 120th-st., between 3d-av. and East River. Adopted.

Also, to regulate 71st-st., between 3d and 5th avs. Adopted.

July 15, 1857—Repair pump corner Bayard and Mott sts. Adopted.

Oct. 19, 1857—Committee on Fire Department—Engine Co. No. 42 to have house repaired and painted. Adopted.

Aug. 5, 1857—Also, that hose carriage No. 50 have new wheels. Adopted.

Nov. 5, 1857.—Report of Committee on Roads to permit James Lenox to regulate grade, set curb and gutter and flag in front of his property between 68th and 7[illegible]th sts., and 4th and 5th avs., under direction of the Street Commissioner. Adopted.

June 25, 1857.—Report of the Committee on Roads, 46th-st., from Broadway to 8th-av., to set curb and gutter.

July 6, 1857.—Petition to have sheds removed from the bulkheads on the line of West-st. Referred to Committee on Wharves, &c.

Resolved, That vacant lot No. 207 East 29th-st. be fenced in. Referred to Committee on Streets.

Resolved, That the pump corner 16th-st. and 1st-av. be covered over under the direction of the Street Commissioner. Referred to Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Resolved, That Avenue A, between 114th and 123d sts., be flagged. Referred to Committee on Roads.

July 9, 1857.—Report of Committee on Wharves, &c., that the Street Commissioner be, and is hereby directed to advertise for one hundred copies of said maps (bulkhead and pier line adopted by the Legislature) for the use of the members of the Common Council. Referred to Committee of the Whole. Also files of maps to be kept in this office—20 in number.

July 14, 1857.—Petition of Engine Co. No. 34 for a new house. Referred to Committee on Fire Department.

Resolved, That 13th-st., between 7th-av. and North River, be numbered. Laid over.

July 14, 1857.—In favor of lighting Bloomingdale Road with gas.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Also, for lighting 151st-st. from 8th-av. to Harlem River.—To same Committee.

Aug. 3, 1857—That No. 857 Hudson-st. and south side of Hamersley-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts., be flagged and curb and gutter set.—To Committee of the Whole.

Report of Committee on Streets—That Great Jones-st. be flagged, &c.—To Committee of the Whole.

Also, to fence lots Nos. 207 East 25th-st., West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., and in front of Nos. 144 and 146 6th avs.

Also, to flag lots on 4th-av., between 29th and 30th sts.; and on Madison and 4th avs., be fenced.

Also, to flag Bleecker, between Perry and Bank, and south side of Hammond, between Bleecker and Hudson sts.

Also, to flag 9th-av., between 37th and 38th sts., and on 37th-st., between 9th-av. and 100 feet west thereof.

Also, to fence Lexington-av. and 4th-av. and 83d and 84th sts.

Also, to flag Greenwich-st., between Amos and Charles sts.

Also, to flag 32d-st., between 10th and 11th avs.

Also, to flag, &c., west side of Greenwich-av., between Hammond and Perry sts.

Also, to flag Nos. 51, 53 and 55 Vandam-st.

Also, to flag No. 27 Charles-st.

Also, to flag Nos 13, 15, 17 and 19 Troy-st.

Also, to regulate and flag Mulberry-st., south of Canal-st.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging Nos. 92, 94, 96, 98 and 100 Vandam-st.

In favor of flagging 24th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway, and west side Broadway, between 24th and 25th sts.

In favor of flagging west side Houston-st., between Perry and Hammond sts.

In favor of fencing vacant lot between 1st and 2d avs. and 30 and 31st sts.

In favor of flagging 32d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.

In favor of flagging west side Greenwich-st., between Christopher and Amos sts., and south side of Amos-st., between Greenwich and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging West 28th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., 11 feet wide.

In favor of flagging south side of Houston-st., from corner Wooster-st. to No. 678.

In favor of flagging Frankfort-st., between Cliff-st. and Bowery.

In favor of flagging around St. John's Park.

In favor of flagging corner Hammond and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging Waverley-place, between Amos and Christopher sts.

In favor of flagging No. 126 Varick-st., corner Spring.

In favor of flagging south side 12th st., between 6th and 7th avs.

In favor of flagging Nos. 8 and 10 Dondaick-st.

In favor of flagging No. 113 Mott st.

In favor of flagging south side Ridge-st., between Division and Grand sts.

In favor of flagging Barrow-st., between Hudson and Bleecker sts.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Report of the Committee on Streets in favor of flagging 38th-st., between 1st and 2d avs.

In favor of flagging Greenwich, between Hammersley and Clarkson sts.

In favor of flagging Bayard-st., Nos. 63, 65 and 67.

In favor of flagging Greenwich, between Leroy and Christopher sts., south side Christopher, between Greenwich and Hudson sts., and on north side Leroy, between Greenwich and Washington sts.

In favor of flagging north side of Amos-st., between 6th-av. and Patchin-place.

In favor of flagging 2d-av., between 36th and 40th sts.

In favor of setting curb and gutter in 29th-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, to flag Nos. 175, 177, 179 and 181 West 25th-st.

In favor of flagging Hammond-st., south side, between Washington and West sts., and Nos. 121, 123, 125, 137, 139 and 141 Hammond st., and on west side of Washington, between Hammond and Bank sts.

In favor of flagging 6th-av., Nos. 31 and 33.

In favor of repairing pump, corner Franklin and Church sts. All referred to the Committee of the Whole.

In favor of renumbering 13th st., between 7th-av. and Hudson River. Adopted.

Aug 5, 1857.—Report of the Committee on Fire Department, in favor of a new engine for Company No. 61.

Report of Committee on Streets, in favor of flagging 49th-st., between 8th-av. and Broadway. All referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Aug. 5, 1857.—Report of Committee on Roads in favor of filling lots between 112th and 114th sts and 3d-av.

Report of Committee on Streets to flag Nos. 654 and 640 Houston-st.

Report of Committee on Roads to regulate and curb and gutter Broadway between 59th and 71st sts.

Also, to flag 121st-st., between 3d-av. and East River.

Also, to fence west side 2d av., between 58th and 59th sts., and north side 58th and south side 59th sts., 100 feet west of 2d-av.

Also, to flag Avenue A, between 114th and 123d sts.

Also, to regulate, curb and gutter and flag 41st-st., between 11th-av. and Hudson River.

Also, to fence lots on 45th, 46th and 47th sts., between 6th and 7th avs., and on west side of 7th-av., between 45th and 47th sts.

Also, in favor of new pump in 127th-st., between 5th and 6th avs.

Also, to flag 49th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

Also, to flag south side 125th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.

Also, to make the sidewalks on 4th-av., between 32d and 42d sts., 20 feet wide.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Resolution to flag northeast corner Varick and King sts.—Committee on Streets.

Aug. 11, 1857.—Resolution to flag Bleecker st., bet. No. 305 Grove-st., and Grove-st. to 4th-st., and 4th, west side, to Amos-st.—To Committee on Streets.

Report Committee on Roads to open 126th-st. from 2d to 7th avs.

Report to open 124th-st. from 11th-av. to old Church Road.

Report to open 10th-av. from 94th-st. to Spuyten Duyvil Creek.

Report to open 125th-st. from Manhattan st. to Hudson River.

Report that Harlem Railroad be directed to build a protection wall 2 feet above the grade of 4th-av., between 79th and 92d sts., with arched bridges at each street, and iron railing be placed on said wall 2 feet high.

Report to open 69th-st., between 8th and 10th avs.—All to Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 4, 1857.—Petition to remove pump corner Morton and Bleecker sts.—To Committee on Repairs and Supplies.

Sept. 7, 1857.—Resolution to flag northeast corner 6th av. and 9th st.—To Committee on Streets.

Report Committee on Fire Department in favor of giving a new engine to Company No. 15.—To Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 9, 1857.—Petition of Engine Company No. 9 for new engine.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Petition for water closet for Engine Company No. 14.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Sept. 10, 1857.—Resolution to flag Nos. 145, 147 and 149 Mott-st.—To Committee on Streets.

Sept. 17, 1857.—Petition to fence lots on 49th-st., between 6th-av. and Broadway.—To Committee on Roads.

Petition of Hose Company No. 49, to furnish bunk-room.—Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution to fence lots on 41st and 42d sts., 100 feet from 8th-av.—Committee on Roads.

Report of Committee on Fire Department, in favor of a new carriage for Hose Company No. 32.—To Committee of the Whole.

Sept. 28, 1857.—Resolution to flag 44th-st., between 10th and 11th avs., in front of unoccupied lots.—Committee on Streets.

Oct. 4, 1857.—Resolution that Clinton Market be extended from Spring to Hoboken, between Washington and West streets.—To Committee on Markets.

Resolution to fence lots on block between 35th and 36th streets, and 4th and Madison avs.—Committee on Streets.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Resolution to flag No. 81 Charlton-st.—Committee on Streets.

Report of Committee on Streets, to flag 31st-st., between 2d and 3d avs., and 29th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., eight feet wide.—To Committee of the Whole.

Oct. 19, 1857.—Report of Committee on Streets in favor of flagging, &c., 31st-st., between Madison and 4th avs.; 31st-st., between Lexington and 3d avs.; Madison-av., between 30th and 31st sts., and between 26th and 30th sts.; Broadway, between 26th and 27th sts., west side; Broadway, between 30th and 31st sts., east side; 4th-av., between 27th and 28th sts., east side; 3d-av., between 31st and 32d sts., west side; 27th-st., southwest corner of 3d-av., 125 feet; 27th-st., between 2d and 3d avs., south side; [illegible] sts., south side corner of Broadway; 2d-av., between 28th and 29th sts., west side.—To Committee of the Whole.

Oct. 26, 1857.—Resolution that Street Commissioners place six gas-lamps upon the gates and avenues of Bellevue Hospital.—Committee on Lamps and Gas.

For a new tin roof on house of Hook and Ladder Company No. 13, and make alteration to house of No. 7 Engine.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Oct. 29, 1857.—Petition to have 125th-st. lighted with gas, between 2d and 9th avs.; 83d-st., between 5th-av. and Avenue A; 90th, 91st and 92d sts., between 3d and 4th avs.; and 86th-st., between 5th-av. and East River.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Oct. 29, 1857.—Petition of Hose Company No. 2 for a new carriage.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Resolution that the Street Commissioner place gas lamps in 118th, 119th, 120th and 121st sts.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Resolution that 5th-av., between 124th and 129th sts., be lighted with gas.—To Committee on Lamps and Gas.

Nov. 5, 1857.—Petition of Engine Company No. 43 for new wheels.—To Committee on Fire Department.

Report of Committee on Streets to extend Leonard-street to the Bowery, under direction of the Street Commissioner.—To Committee of the Whole.

The following is a list of work necessary to be done, but not yet contracted for. If a desire should be shown on the part of the Mayor or Common Council to furnish work that *should be done*, to the unemployed, Mr. CONOVER would lose no time in doing his part of what is necessary to get the work in progress.

WORK NOT CONTRACTED.

Location.	*Work.*
17th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.	Flagging.
37th-st., bet. 4th and Lexington avs.	Grade, c. & g. & fl.
31st-st., between Madison and 3d avs.	Flagging.
26th st., between 7th and 8th avenues.	Flagging.
10th-av., bet. 54th-st. and Broadway.	Regulate & grade.
30th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.	Flagging.
39th-st., between 3d and 4th avs.	Pave, flg. & cr'sw'k.
35th-st., bet. Lexington and 5th avs.	Flag & curb & gut.
23d-st., bet. Lexington and Mad. avs.	Reg., grade & p've.
34th-st., bet. 3d and Lexington avs.	Reg., grade & p've.
Tompkins-square	Iron railing.
Greenwich-av., bet. 11th and 12th avs., E. S. 7th-av., W. side, bet. 11th and 12th sts., and Hammond-st., S. side, bet. Waverly-place and Greenwich-av.	Flag and c. and g.
117th-st. bet. 3d-av. and Avenue A.	Regulate and gr'e.
Piers Nos. 13 and 14, North River.	Excavating.
Pier foot of Clarkson-st.	Excavating.
Pier foot of [illegible]th-st., East River.	New pier.
Pier foot of Harrison-st., North River.	Excavating.
Prince-st., bet. Mott and Elizabeth sts.	Flag and c. and g.
Pier foot of 79th-st., North River	New pier.
Pier foot of 15th-st., East River.	New pier.
66th-st., between 3d and 5th avs.	Regulate.
6th-av., between 106th and 125th sts.	Regulate.
2d-av., between 77th and 86th sts.	C. and g., flag & c.
61st-st., between 3d and 5th avs.	Regulate and gr'e.
16th-st., between Av. B. and E. River	R., p., c., g. & flag.
Bulkhead foot 120th and 125th streets	Filling.
Battery-place	Widening.
8th-av., between 92d and 102d sts.	Regulate and grade
16th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.	Flagging.
Filling 42d and 43d sts. and 11th and 12th avs.	Filling.
Filling 41st and 43d sts. and 10th and 11th avs.	Filling.
48th-st., between 2d and 3d avs.	Pave. c. g. and flag
50th-st., btwn 4th and Lexington avs.	Dry parapet wall.
46th-st., btwn 8th-av. and East River.	Flagging.
42d-st., between 3d and 5th avs.	Curb, g. and flag.
1st-av., between 77th and 86th sts.	Grad c., g. and flag
1st-av., between 37th and 91st sts.	Regulate and grade
8th-av., between 61st and 86th sts.	Reg., gd., c., g., flag
43d-st., between 9th and 10th avs.	R. p. re-p. c. g., flag
8th-av., between 54th and 59th sts.	Retaining wall.
4th-av. parks, btwn 34th and 38th sts.	Laying out Parks.
Jane-st., btwn West-st. and Hud.-Riv.	Reg., pav., c, and g.
Lexingtn-av., bet. 67th-st. and Ham.-sq.	Grade.

If the contracts for the above long list of work were confirmed, it can easily be seen that there would be work for many thousands of mechanics and laboring men during the Winter.

The Sentence of Cueva.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I cannot quite concur in the opinion you express that the sentence of CUEVA is "eminently just and proper." Under all the circumstances, I cannot but regard his being set at liberty upon such easy terms, as another example of the excessive leniency with which our tribunals nowadays deal with offenders of his class. Our Judges and Jurors ought by no means to be indifferent to the humane maxim, that justice should be tempered with mercy, but is it not, at the same time, equally important for the welfare of society, that mercy should be tempered with justice?

The accused, in this case, was armed with a deadly weapon, and committed a premeditated assault; and nothing but a charitable doubt as to the intentional firing of the fatal shot, redeems the transaction from the character of deliberate murder. The facts certainly justified a verdict of manslaughter, but they certainly did not warrant the Court in releasing the prisoner, by means of a sentence which is virtually no punishment at all. After being convicted of such a crime, he was just as much entitled to his liberty without the payment of a fine as with it, and just as much deserving a few years imprisonment as any obscure individual would be in the same circumstances, who might be unable by begging or borrowing to raise the sum required for his ransom. It is very plain in CUEVA'S case, that the weight of the penalty falls, not so much upon the son who is guilty, as upon the father who is innocent.

The imposition of a fine seems to be a very inadequate penalty for such a grave offence, even after making due allowance for the culprit's extreme youth. If money can satisfy public justice, and purchase impunity to take life—if the price of manslaughter is to be fixed at a thousand dollars, why not have a scale of prices adjusted to all other crimes of a capital nature? I can see no objection to such a scheme, except that it would operate rather unequally upon the rich and poor, by enabling the former to cut and shoot to the extent of their means, while the latter would be compelled to smother their animosities or go to prison.

JERSEY.

NEGRO STAMPEDE.—Last Sunday night, 7th, a family of negroes belonging to GEORGE W. FAIRFAX, of Preston County, Va., and consisting of father and mother and five children, took three horses belonging to their master, and made good their escape into Pennsylvania. They were pursued on the next day, and overtaken about two miles from Uniontown, when the negroes made a desperate resistance, fighting with knives, hatchets, &c., but were finally captured and confined in jail in Morgantown. In the engagement, a man residing in Smithfield, Pa., was wounded.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

COURT CALENDAR—MONDAY, Nov. 16.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 13, 31, 24, 25, 41, 43, 45, 46, 48, 19, 37, 8, 21.

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. 133, 471, 553, 49, 645, 557, 665, 667, 589, 647, 668, 628, 962, 482, 693, 695, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 712, 713, 714, 715.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT.

Before Judge Betts.

Eli B. Nichols who had pleaded guilty to an indictment for taking a letter from the Post-Office, not belonging to him, was brought up for sentence this morning. Judge BETTS sentenced him to be imprisoned for thirty days and to pay a fine of $100. The District Attorney then moved to enter a *nolle prosequi* upon an indictment for a felony in taking letters containing valuables from the Post-Office, which was accordingly done.

SUPREME COURT.—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 14.

Before Hon. Justice Davies.

THE SECOND SANFORD HALL CASE.

In the matter of the application of Anne B. Smith.—It will be remembered that in this case the question of the propriety of referring the matter to a referee arose. Judge DAVIES was inclined to send it to a referee, but the counsel objecting, his Honor concluded to confer with his brother judges on the subject. On Saturday he rendered an opinion deciding that the case could not be referred.

Some discussion then arose as to the course to be pursued. The Court finally appointed a Committee consisting of Drs. Francis W. Johnson, James Wood, John W. Francis, John W. Metcalf, to visit her and ascertain her condition. They are to report on the 1st of December. They are then to be examined under oath.

Mr. Busteed desired leave to accompany the Committee, as her Counsel. The Judge remarked that there would be no objection unless the physicians desired a private interview.

The New Croton Reservoir.

SUPREME COURT—SPECIAL TERM.—Nov. 13.

Before Hon. Judge Roosevelt.

The People in the relation of Dinsmore, &c., vs. The Croton Aqueduct Board.—The Croton Board having advertised for contracts for building a *New Reservoir*, various proposals were sent in, and among them, one from Dinsmore & Wood, and one from Fairchild & Co. After full consideration the Board concluded to award the contract to the latter firm, prior to which the former had sued out a writ of *mandamus*. The case was heard before Judge Peabody, who confirmed the decision of the Aqueduct Board, refusing to entertain Dinsmore & Wood's bid. From this decision Dinsmore & Wood appealed to the General Term, and obtained a stay of proceedings till the final hearing should be had. It is now alleged that they have taken no steps to bring on that hearing, and that the stay of proceedings ought therefore to be revoked.

A sufficient answer to the motion of Fairchild & Co. would seem to be that they were no parties to the *mandamus*, and were in no wise affected by the judgment and order upon it. The order does not bind them, and, as against them, does not protect the Croton Board. They can demand the contract, and if refused, and if they are right, they can enforce the demand notwithstanding an order to stay proceedings made in a cause to which they were not parties. The same remedy by *mandamus* against public officers is open to them, as was taken by their competitors, Messrs. Dinsmore & Co. and the same reasons, if sound, which induced the judgment *against* Dinsmore & Co. would equally, it is presumed, insure a judgment *in favor* of Fairchild & Co. Two suits, it is true, would be the consequence—an inconvenience, no doubt, to the parties, but one for which the law as yet has provided no remedy. The Code, admitting all parties to be heard in one suit, does not apply to the writ of *mandamus*. The 471st section expressly excludes that class of cases. It may be that the Croton Board could have filed a bill of interpleader. Of the expediency of doing so they were the judges. Or all parties may unite in a statement of facts—which could readily be agreed upon—to be submitted to the General Term, accompanied by such arguments as the respective counsel may see fit to urge.

It is enough, however, for the determination of the present application, that the rules of law as at present existing in cases of *mandamus*, and until (as the Code expresses it) the Legislature shall otherwise provide, do not allow an 'outside party to intervene on such an appeal as that taken by Dinsmore & Co. Whether the Court should hear the counsel of Fairchild & Co. as *amicus curiæ*, when the argument is brought on, will be for the General Term to decide. It is competent to the judges to listen, in that character, to the suggestions of any member of the bar, in any case. No formal order is necessary—and certainly none would be proper, to be made by a single Judge at Special Term, to control the discretion of his brethren on the General Term bench.

The motion made by Fairchild & Co. to vacate the stay of proceedings in the Dinsmore suit, and to place that suit on the present General Term Calendar, and to permit Fairchild & Co. to be heard by counsel on the Dinsmore appeal, must therefore be denied.

Samuel Knapp vs. Jas Coogan.—Injunction denied.

Before Hon. Justice Peabody.

Ward vs. Farmers' and Mechanics' Insurance Company.—Judgment for plaintiff.

Before Hon. Justice Clerke.

Chas. Bouton et al. vs. Ambrose Stevens et al.—The order on the sub-tenant operates as an equitable assignment of the rent, and cannot therefore be reached under this proceeding. (Morton vs. Naylor, 1 Hill, 583.) Application denied.

Chas. A. Cornavello vs. John P. Burhams et al.—The cause is reached wherever it is tried, whether by consent of parties, or the order of the judge. No term fee can be, therefore, allowed for the term at which the cause is tried. Nothing but the trial fee should be allowed. The amendment in the section makes no change in this respect. Let the term fee for November be struck out.

The Trustees of the First Baptist Church in Brooklyn, &c., vs. The Brooklyn Fire Insurance Co.—Motion for relaxation denied, without costs.

SUPERIOR COURT—GENERAL TERM.

Before Full Bench.

DECISIONS.

Levy vs. Cavanagh.—Verdict for plaintiff set aside, and new trial granted; costs to abide result.

Moses Taylor vs. The Atlantic Insurance Company.—Order appealed from affirmed.

Lewis S. Levy, executor, vs. John I. V. Westervelt et al.—Motion granted on terms.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Hon. Justice Duer.

Chas. D. Fredricks et al. vs. Jeremiah Gurney.—Demurrer of defendant allowed, and ten days for plaintiff to amend complaint and pay costs of demurrer; otherwise judgment for defendant.

A. H. Dana et al., assignee, &c. vs. C. D. Gildersleeve.—Demurrer to complaint allowed and final judgment for defendant with costs.

Jas. S. Sluyter vs. Jos. B. Smith.—Defendant's motion to set aside judgment granted, with $10 costs to defendant, unless plaintiff consent within ten days to amend judgment by deducting $41 not demanded in complaint. If judgment is amended costs of motion to be credited to defendant on judgment.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.

Before Hon. Judge Russell.

On Saturday there were no Jury trials in this Court, but Judge RUSSELL passed a few sentences. John Mead, who killed a fellow-patient named Wagner, at the City Hospital, while laboring under a fit of *delirium tremens*, and who was acquitted by the Jury on the ground of insanity, was discharged—it being shown that he is now in his right mind. The Judge cautioned him against the indulgence of intemperate habits for the future, as the next occurrence of a similar nature would probably cost him his life. Mead promised to abstain from the use of liquor, and seemed to think he had had a very narrow escape.

Charles King, for grand larceny, was sentenced to the States Prison for two years.

George Attwood, who pleaded guilty to forgery in the fourth degree, was sentenced to the States Prison for two years.

James Ware, for petit larceny, was sentenced to the Penitentiary for six months.

COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS—Nov. 14.

Before Justices Osborn and Welsh.

This Court was always a favorite resort for idlers, but since the hard times commenced the number of "nothing to do" people who assemble there at each session is largely increased. The room is filled to overflowing every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

Dr. James W. Elliot, of No. 11 Abingdon-square, took the stand to substantiate a complaint of assault and battery which he had entered against Jesse Lisenden. He was the physician of the defendant, whose sick child he had attended. He went to his (defendant's) house, Nov. 9. The defendant said to him, "You've come after that bill, have you?" "Yes," answered the Doctor. "Take that for your d——d bill," said the defendant, striking him. This was the complainant's story. Witnesses for the defence said Lisenden only took the Doctor by the collar and led him to the door; they saw no blows struck. Here are parties who say the prisoner did strike the complainant, and here are others who merely say they didn't see him strike him. We find him guilty, and, under the circumstances, fine him $10.

William Mansfield, the boy who was convicted on Thursday of snatching a lady's purse from her hands in Broome-street and running off with it, was discharged, it being understood that he would be taken to the Navy Yard and placed upon the receiving ship.

John Williams and Charles Vosburgh were arrested by officer Belknap Bower, of the Third Ward Police, Nov. 9, for stealing some potatoes belonging to Daniel Woods. For the defence, witnesses to character were examined. *Judge Osborn* (to Counsel)—What, are you going to prove character? *Counsel*—Well, yes; witnesses to character. *Judge Osborn*—Yes; well, go on. The witnesses were examined. *Judge Osborn*—What shall we do with them, Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Three months. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty, and sentence you to the Penitentiary for three months. This is the first offence that we know you to have been guilty of.

Nicola Barbiere and John Barberini, Italians, were next brought to the bar. The complaint of Stephen Morsio against them was, that they "shook their clenched fists at deponent, and threatened to beat him." *Judge Osborn* (to Counsel)—Do you appear for the prisoners? *Counsel*—No; I came here to assist the complainant. *Judge Osborn*—I should think he needed some assistance in such a complaint as that. You ought to have had them bound over to keep the peace. *Counsel*—That's what we want. The prisoners were discharged. "They must have very little to do in the Police Courts," said Judge OSBORN, "to take such complaints."

The case of James Coughlin was a similar one. His wife Catherine said he "spit in her face" Oct. 27. She said her husband had really assaulted her. The Court discharged the prisoner and advised the complainant to enter a fresh complaint specifying the assault and battery alleged to have been committed upon her.

Charles Herbert was arraigned on two complaints. The first, entered by Thomas H. Downs, No. 37 Oak-street, charged him with stealing, Oct. 29, $4 87. The second, by Elizabeth Heary, a little girl, accusing him of obtaining unlawful possession of $1 75, which he induced her to put into his possession by fraudulent representations, Oct. 16. *Judge Osborne*—He's an old thief,—been arrested often before. We find him guilty on both charges and sentence him to the Penitentiary for six months on each,—12 months altogether. *Judge Welsh*—Penitentiary for a year.

The assault and battery of Henry Donnelly, a cartman, upon William Dick, was noticed in the TIMES the day after its occurrence. Mr. Dick was crossing Greenwich-street, at the corner of Barclay, on Saturday, with a lady, and Donnelly, on his cart, was turning the corner. The complainant caught the cartman's horse by the head and checked him so that he and the lady could pass. Donnelly jumped from his cart and attacked Mr. Dick, seized him by the throat and struck him several times. Alderman Blunt coming up at the moment, arrested Donnelly and took him to the Station-house, where he was committed in default of $1,000 bail. *Judge Osborn*—Well, Donnelly, we find you guilty of this charge. There don't appear to be any extenuation except the evidence of good character which you have brought. The object in these cases is not to disgrace a man in good standing, as you appear to be, but to show that there is a certainty of punishment in these cases. We therefore fine you to the full extent, $50. The prisoner paid the fine immediately, and was discharged.

Mary Williams (white) and Richard Williams, (colored,) her husband, were brought to the bar on Ann Brennan's complaint, who said they assaulted and beat her. Nov. 9. Witness for the prisoner swore strongly in his favor.—*Counsel*—Did he (Williams) knock this prosecutrix down. *Witness*—No, she fell down when he pulled her. *Judge Osborn*—Do you keep a grocery? *Witness*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—These people sometimes trade there? *Witness*—Yes, Sir, sometimes. The prisoners were discharged. *Judge Osborn*—She ought to be sent up for living with a nigger. *Judge Welsh*—Keep out of trouble hereafter, Williams.

Mary Greer, it was alleged, assaulted James Carroll, in the Police Court, Nov. 3. The complainant said she was always following him around. He did not live with her and had nothing to do with her. *Counsel*—I can prove that you have lived with her five years, and she has a child by you three years old. The case was adjourned to Wednesday.

Jane M. Voorhies, colored, stole some skirts and a dress, value $5, from Elizabeth Casey, Nov. 10. *Judge Osborn*—What have you got to say, Voorhies? *Prisoner*—Well, she didn't find the skirts with me. *Judge Osborn*—Only a part of the property, eh? What do you say Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Penitentiary [illegible] months.

Bridget Monahan and Susan [illegible] stole [illegible] handkerchiefs worth $1, from Andrew L. Byrne, No. 146 Grand-street, Nov. 12. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I am always disposed to be lenient on the first offence, but if they are brought up here again I'll visit it upon them two-fold. What do you say Judge? *Judge Welsh*—Suspend sentence. *Judge Osborn*—We find you guilty and suspend sentence for the present. Go.

Margaret Stone, with a little child beside her, was brought to the bar charged with an assault and battery upon Bridget Gilgin, No. 100 Elizabeth-street, Nov. 11. Bridget said she never saw the prisoner before "till she had her knee on me breast and she bating me." *Judge Welsh*—(To the prisoner)—Is that your child? *Prisoner*—Yes, Sir. *Judge Osborn*—We ought to send you to the Penitentiary, but in consideration of your having that child—it has committed no offence, and we don't wan't to punish it—we sentence you to the City Prison for five days. "Thank you, Sir," said she, and went into prison rejoicing. "That," said Judge OSBORN, "is one of those Mackerelville cases. The families live there all together in six-story barracks.

James Pierce was going home "half-seas over," in charge of a friend, at about 10 o'clock in the evening, Nov. 12. Officer John Templeton arrested them both for disorderly conduct. Pierce resisted the officer and,—he swore, but the defendants' witnesses denied it,—struck him in his effort to get away. His friends said they would have taken him home, but the officer would not let them. *Judge Osborn*—Well, I think it would have been better to have let his friends take him home. The prisoner was discharged.

Bridget Folan, for an assault and battery committed upon Catharine Cosman, Nov. 11, was sentenced to the City Prison for ten days.

John Higgins had stolen a hoe from Joseph T. Tompkins. *Judge Osborn*—Well, John, keep your hands off of other people's hoes after this. You may go.

William Jones, an English boy, recently arrived in this country, was in a destitute condition, and stole a pair of shoes, Nov. 12, from Kemble F. Brace. *Judge Osborn*—Well, we'll give you another trial. We find you guilty, and suspend sentence. Jones said he had been to the British Consul for assistance, but the latter did not afford him any.

Isaac Lannan, charged with stabbing John [illegible], Oct. 13, was discharged in the absence of witnesses.

Brennan McMann was charged with stealing two loaves of bread in Second-avenue, Nov. 11. He was discharged, no witness appearing.

Thomas Williams, charged with stealing a [illegible], was discharged at the request of the complainant, Lewis E. Clock.

Venus Rincordine (colored) tried on Thursday on a charge of stealing $20 from Georgiana [illegible], was discharged.

John Toll, a boy, was sent to the House of Refuge for purloining John Purdy's overcoat worth $6.

The Court adjourned at 11½ o'clock.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, NOV. 16, 1857.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

The DAILY TIMES is published every morning:—Price two cents: Served at 12½ cents a week; mailed [illegible] year.

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

We receive, by way of St. Johns, a brief summary of four days' later European intelligence The *Ariel*, from Southampton on the 4th inst. for New-York, passed Cape Race on the night of the 13th, and was boarded by the yacht of the Associated Press. No political intelligence of interest is reported. The first attempt to launch the *Great Eastern* was a failure, and the event is postponed to the 2d of December, when the tide will again be favorable. The English money market was in a depressed state. Consols, however, had improved.

The *Granada*, at New-Orleans, has brought advices from San Francisco to the 20th ult. There are favorable reports from the mines. An arrival from the plains had confirmed the account previously published of the massacre of one hundred emigrants by the Indians. An arrival from China, at San Francisco, had brought information of the expulsion of European residents at Ningpo, but our own advices from China, of one month's later date received by way of England, make no mention of such an event. The intelligence is therefore to be discredited.

General Henningsen has addressed a letter to General Cass, setting forth certain alleged violations of the Convention at Rivas, concluded at the capitulation of Walker. One of the stipulations of that Convention provided that native Nicaraguans who had sided with Walker should be permitted to remain unmolested in the country. Gen. Henningsen asserts that this agreement has been broken, that these men have been forced to carry arms and to labor, and have been persecuted in various ways. Among other instances of injustice, the case of General Pineda is cited, that officer being now compelled to work in chains on the Segovia Road. General Henningsen demands the intervention of our Government, inasmuch as the capitulation was made under the protection of the American flag.

We publish full details of the latest news from the Utah expedition. The accounts of the burning of three Government supply-trains by the Mormons are confirmed. The attitude of Brigham's followers is entirely pugnacious. They appear to have determined upon an organized resistance to the progress of the troops, and will give a good deal of trouble. The reports from the expedition itself are not cheering. The weather was bad at last reports, and the troops were suffering under various hardships and inconveniences.

A very large and highly influential meeting was held on Saturday afternoon in Wall-street, opposite the Merchants' Exchange, for the purpose of making arrangements for the nomination of an independent candidate for Mayor in opposition to Fernando Wood. Mr. Henry Nichol, formerly a member of Congress from this State, was chosen Chairman. Capt. Chas. H. Marshall nominated Mr. Havemeyer, and the nomination was most enthusiastically approved, but a letter was received from that gentleman refusing most unequivocally to accept the proffered compliment. An effort was made to have Mr. Cooley nominated, but without success. A Committee of Conference was appointed to consult with the various political committees opposed to Mr Wood's reëlection, and to secure, if possible their united support in favor of an eligible candidate. After a few brief speeches the meeting was adjourned to meet again to hear and act on the report of the Committee.

Captain Limeburner, of the clipper-ship *Great Republic*, has written the owners of that ship, Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers, from the Falkland Islands, giving the particulars of the disaster which overtook him while doubling Cape Horn; the substance is given under our marine head. A lad on board the ship has furnished a graphic account of the tremendous gale through which she passed, in a letter to his parents living in this City.

The steamship *Adriatic* cruised outside of Sandy Hook during Friday, and came up to the Light-ship Saturday morning, to allow some of the company to return to the City. She then went to sea again to complete the experimental trip, and may be expected back to-day. The operations of her massive machinery were satisfactory, as far as they had been able to judge from the brief experiment made.

The General Produce Markets, on Saturday, exhibited but little animation. Flour declined 5c.@10c. ℘ bbl., and closed heavily. Wheat was quiet, and buyers had any existing advantage. Corn was scarce, and in fair demand at firmer rates. Provisions, Groceries, and Cotton were essentially unaltered. Freights continued heavy and languid, with 709 vessels of all classes in port.

We publish elsewhere the entire list of Corporation work, the contracts for which have been awarded, and that only await the action (in many cases) of the Board of Aldermen and the Mayor, as prepared by D. D. Conover, Esq., as Street Commissioner. At a time when it is believed near thirty thousand mechanics and laborers are out of employment, and many of them in destitute circumstances, such a list assumes an importance that under other circumstances would not attend it. In it is shown an opportunity for the Mayor and Common Council to afford legitimate work to thousands during the Winter, and by so doing to render appropriations for charitable purposes of no more urgent moment than is usual at this season of the year.

Of the 382 deaths which occurred in this City last week—9 more than the week before—61 were occasioned by consumption, 28 by infantile marasmus, 22 by infantile convulsions, 19 by inflammation of the lungs, 15 by dropsy in the head, 13 by violence, and the rest by various causes. The number of deaths was less by 13 than during the corresponding week of the year preceding.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday, when Mr. Perit took his seat in the Board. After the passage of some resolutions of no great importance, Mayor Wood moved that the 450 vacancies in the Metropolitan Police Force should be filled from the ranks of the old Municipal force, whom he claimed had never been legally dismissed. After much debate, the further consideration of the subject was postponed till Thursday next.

The Police Captains returned yesterday morning at the Deputy Superintendent's office 179 as the total number of arrests in the City for the twenty-four hours previous. The nativities of the 179 are given as follows: Irish, 116; United States, 34; Germans, 14; English, 12; Swiss, 1; Scotch, 1, and French, 1. The number of lodgers in the Ward Station-houses Saturday night were 364, of which 262 were males and 92 females.

The second trial of Michael Cangemi for the murder of Policeman Eugene Anderson in July last, will commence this morning, in the Supreme Court Circuit. A panel of 1,000 Jurors has been ordered. He will be defended, as before, by Messrs. Ashmead and Blankman.

The National Protective Association of Practical Engineers, which has been for some time in session in this City, adjourned on Saturday, to meet in Louisville, Ky., on the second Wednesday in November.

Men were at work on Saturday paving Maiden-lane and Cortlandt-street with iron blocks—the same material and pattern that was several years ago laid down on Nassau-street opposite the Post-Office.

The shoalest spots upon George's shoal now have only 13 feet at mean low water, which is two feet less than the same place was 20 years ago.

The Administration and the Fillibusters.

We ought, as a people, to be exceedingly thankful that the actual Executive of the Union, although a civilian, has hitherto manifested as pacific a temper in the management of our foreign policy as any successful soldier could have shown. Mr. Buchanan seems to be really aspiring to a place in our Presidential history with General Jackson and General Taylor, rather than to a niche by the side of Mr. Polk and Mr. Pierce. In this laudable ambition of his, the country cannot but rejoice. Never was a nation less adequately prepared for a great national contest than the United States at this moment. Incalculably strong in all the elements of defence, we are lamentably weak in all the particulars of a martial organization—weak, absolutely, when we take into the account what the territories are over which our ægis extends; and still more weak, relatively, when we institute a comparison between ourselves and the great military powers of Christendom. Our army is but a nucleus, our navy hardly more than a tradition, and those financial resources of which we have been in the habit of boasting have proved unequal to a pressure infinitely less severe than the strain which would be put upon them by a conflict with any considerable enemy. Nor is it easy to see in what direction of our national interests we have anything to gain by a war, which would at all compensate us for the enormous losses and the bitter humiliations certain to overtake us in the inception of any extended hostilities. We are, indeed, most fortunate in the possession of a President whose inclinations and whose convictions lead him, as is now very generally believed to be the case, towards a very different career from that which was marked out for him before his election by his oyster-eating colleagues of the Ostend Conference.

If any doubt upon this subject existed in anybody's mind, it ought to be instantly dissipated by a moment's consideration of the circumstances which attended the recent departure of William Walker from New-Orleans on a second fillibustering expedition against the friendly State of Nicaragua. It appears that the plans of this person have been perfectly well known to the President and his advisers for some time past. They knew that he had succeeded in persuading a certain number of knaves and fools to engage with him in another attempt upon the lives and property of the inhabitants of Central America. They knew that he was collecting his men and their goods at some point not far distant from the American coast. They knew that he had chartered a steamer at New-Orleans for the purpose of conveying his band to their tropical Aceldama. They knew that he was discussing the feasibility of landing at one or another point of the territory of those nations, our allies, against which he was planning war and pillage. There were maps in the Department of State setting forth more or less accurately the points upon which a descent into Central America could be effected.

On the Gulf of Mexico there were certain war vessels of the American Government charged with the police of these waters and with the preservation of the national honor. The distance between New-Orleans and the Central American shores is not absolutely oceanic, and the weather in these latitudes during the present season is seldom too heavy to be faced even by an average Government steamer. There is a constant communication by telegraph between New-Orleans and Washington, and Government dispatches might be allowed a precedence on the lines over all private business in moments of emergency.

Nothing, too, could have been more impressive than the attitude of the President in the presence of the renewed designs of the indomitable fillibuster. He was determined that Walker should be crushed. Doubtless he repented of the ill-timed interference of Captain Davis, of the sloop-of-war *St. Marys*, between the arch-pirate and the righteous indignation of his Costa Rican conquerors. At least, he put forth every effort in his power to arrest and disperse the projects of the man. And what was the result?

The President of the United States, with all the power of the Union at his disposal, and animated by every impulse which can excite a great and honorable mind to the performance of a great national duty, has been shamefully foiled by a needy and desperate adventurer! The police of the Government on land could not discover the *rendezvous* of William Walker. The police of the Government at sea could neither watch his point of departure nor divine his point of destination. Private citizens at Washington knew all about him. He has hardly sailed before they inform us just where he means to land and just what he expects to do. They tell us how he means to go up the river, push across to the Pacific,—and open the Transit to the "reinforcements from California," which he has "reason to expect," and with which, of course, the authorities along our western coast will be unable to interfere.

Should not all these things deepen our thankfulness that no collision with an equal, or even with a formidable foe, impends above our devoted nation? If our Government is so impotent in the grasp of a knot of audacious adventurers, what would become of it in a close contest with some mighty people, sweeping down upon our shores with an armada of steam and steel? If, with all the good will, and all the authority of the nation at his disposal, the President could not penetrate the mysteries of an expedition planned within our own borders, and dismissed from our own shores, what should we have to expect from armaments arranged in foreign lands, and dispatched from far-off harbors, to select at their leisure a fit and proper landing-place along that vast seaboard of which we thus are confessedly unable to protect and supervise a single paltry section?

We repeat it, that in the midst of our indignation and disgust at the successful escape from beneath the outraged flag of our country of a gang of disloyal marauders, we ought to reflect with renewed satisfaction upon the piety with which our President adores the Clusian Janus, and abjures delight in the "blood-red blossom of war." And remembering how dark a cloud the evil magic of Mr Jefferson Davis evoked from the question of Cuba, we cannot but take a serious pleasure in the publication of Mr. Buchanan's determination to withdraw that question entirely from the domain of politics. He proposes, it is said, to commission Mr. Belmont as Minister to Madrid, with instructions to pass three years at that capital in discussing financial fancies with the Cabinet of her Catholic Majesty. More innocent instructions no envoy will ever have received. The worst that can come of them will be that Mr. Belmont and his "proposition for the purchase of Cuba" may eventually be regarded by his Spanish friends in the light of a bore. But this misfortune, being strictly personal to that distinguished gentleman, will doubtless be endured by him with patriotic resignation, while the rest of us at home will easily bear it as an alternative for the chances of a war waged under such auspices as those which the invader of Nicaragua has so contemptuously and so successfully defied.

The Mayoralty.

The meeting at the Exchange, on Saturday, was more important on account of its character than of its proceedings. It was large, respectable, and quite as enthusiastic as the occasion required. The Chairman, however, seemed to be the only person who understood its object, or who, at all events, was aware of the propriety of endeavoring to accomplish it. Captain Marshall appeared to consider it his duty, and that of the meeting, to nominate Mr. Havemeyer for Mayor,—a Mr. Riker was equally convinced that the same office should be performed for Mr. Cooley, and a variety of other persons, catching the contagion, proceeded to nominate Mayor Wood. The resolutions were flippant, and not at all calculated to give weight to the movement:—and the speeches were considerably worse than the resolutions.

In spite of all this, however, the meeting discharged the duty for which it was convened in a very satisfactory manner,—and the number and character of those in attendance upon it were sufficient to show that the movement is in the hands of men able and disposed to carry it to a successful issue. A Committee of ten very respectable and intelligent gentlemen was appointed to confer with Committees from other parties, and upon such conference to nominate a Mayor. And then all that remains is for the people to elect him.

It is of no use to disguise the fact that this process involves more difficulty than at first sight may be apparent. The Americans have created a difficulty at the outset, by nominating a candidate and virtually forcing him upon all the other parties under pain of losing their votes. That candidate has neither accepted nor declined, but has written a very good letter, the purport of which is, that he would think it a very fortunate circumstance for the City if all parties should unite in his support and elect him Mayor. We agree with him perfectly:—but whether they will or not, is quite another question.

There will now be a strong effort made, by various cliques, to convince these various Consulting Committees that the candidate which each may present is the only one that can be elected. We trust they will have the sagacity to discover how far these opinions have a basis of truth and common sense, and how much of them is due to personal interest. They will do well also to remember that, while it is important to select a man who can run well, it is equally important to find one capable of discharging the duties of the office, if he should happen to be elected.

From Kansas.

We have a variety of confused intelligence from Kansas concerning the political action of the Constitutional Convention. We copy from the correspondence of one of our Western exchanges a series of "shrieks" about certain impending perils, which are to plunge the Territory into sudden revolution, or prostrate its liberties under the feet of tyrants. The reports are altogether too violent to be reliable, or even intelligible:—but there is enough that is probable in them to render the aspect of affairs in the Territory highly important and interesting.

The Convention is reported to have adjourned. It decided to submit to the vote of the people whether they would have the Constitution *with* the Slavery clause, or *without* it,—thus compelling them, if they accept the issue, to adopt all the document except that clause. It has also availed itself of a provision in the Territorial law under which it was convened, declaring that they should have power to "frame a State Constitution, and *organize a State Government*," to legislate the existing Federal Officers out of office, and appoint a new set in their places! It terminates the existence of the recent Legislature, and appoints Gen. Calhoun to be Provisional Governor of the Territory, giving him the power to order an election for the other State Officers, as well as for a new Legislature, and also to convene a meeting of the General Assembly.

This is substantially the action of the Convention, as well as we can sift it from the wild reports that have reached us by mail and telegraph from the West. If these reports are reliable, the Convention has simply committed suicide. The proceedings sound more like the delirious motions of madmen, than the deliberate conduct of rational conspirators. The Convention was merely the creature of Territorial law. It was called into existence by an act of the Legislature, which gave it all the powers it possessed. It has assumed the right of repudiating and abolishing the very authority from which it derives its existence, and not content with that, it has nullified the acts of the Federal Government, deposed the Territorial Governor appointed by the National Executive, and appointed another in his stead. It has, in short, abolished the entire Territorial Government,—erected a State Government in its place, and proceeded to the appointment of State officers, precisely as if Kansas were already a member of the Union. This is a close imitation of the Topeka movement. It is based upon precisely the same assumption,—is equally unauthorized by law, and will be still more emphatically and ignominiously repudiated and suppressed.

As a matter of course, neither Governor Walker, nor the great body of the inhabitants of Kansas, will concede the validity of this action, or permit it to be carried into effect. And if such propositions come to Congress for their sanction, as come they must, they will be summarily rejected and repudiated in both houses, by a majority of two to one.

The submission of the Slavery clause of the Constitution to the popular vote, concedes the whole question of submission, so far as it is one of principle. It acknowledges the propriety and necessity of permitting the people to decide for themselves upon the character of their institutions in this particular. But certainly there are other topics of quite as much importance to the people of Kansas as this of Slavery. The questions of Education, the Judiciary, Amendments of the Constitution, limits of Executive power,—all these and many others are matters of quite as vital importance to the people as the subject of negroes: and if they should vote upon the latter, they should vote upon the former also.

We must repeat that we are somewhat incredulous as to the accuracy of the rumors which report this action. But if they are true, and the Convention has really taken the extraordinary steps imputed to it, the Pro-Slavery party has saved its enemies the trouble of putting it out of the way.

The City Post-Office.

We are likely to have at last a City Post-Office. This department of the General Government, of more universal importance than any other, in this largest City of the Continent, has hitherto been obliged to roost in old churches, or in other buildings equally unfit for the business to be done. The President has now offered $250,000 for a site in the Park and the Common Council have sent a Committee to Washington to negotiate the sale. The Postmaster-General very frankly says he does not make this offer as the most that the property would bring,—but it is all he has to give,—and it is, therefore, for the City to say whether it will have a fine Post-Office erected there at that price, *or not at all*. The Common Council, very wisely in our judgment, are in favor of the sale, and the immediate prosecution of the work.

The property, of course, is intrinsically worth a great deal more money. If put up at auction and sold for private business purposes, it would probably bring twice as much. But this a matter of no consequence. The Park never will, under any circumstances, be sold for business occupation, so that the price it would command for that object need not be brought into the question at all. The best possible use that can be made of the Park, and the use to which in time it will unquestionably be devoted—saving enough for light, air, military parades and mass meetings, is *to fill it with public buildings*. It is by far the most convenient spot in the whole City for such purposes; it has long ceased to be of the slightest use as a promenade or pleasure ground:—the fountain has been practically given up: the grass is always trampled:—the trees wear a sickly look, and only serve to hide the buildings: and the whole has ceased to be of any service, either of ornament or utility, except for the objects already mentioned. But for these it is admirably adapted. It is central, dry, and at the very heart of the whole City. Surround it with public edifices,—concentrate upon it the public business of the City,—and it will be devoted to its most useful and legitimate purpose.

The Committee are decidedly in favor of the *lower angle* of the Park as the Post-Office site. In this opinion we fully concur. As our readers know, we have urged this precise spot for the last two years, as by far the best upon the whole island for that purpose.

The completion of this negotiation, and the commencement of the work, are matters of decided importance to the City. It will at once place $250.000 in the City Treasury, which can be paid out for necessary labor, and will disburse $250,000 more to laborers, mechanics and others for work to be done upon the building. The Postmaster-General states that the work will be commenced as soon as the purchase of the site is completed. We trust that Mayor Wood will bring his accustomed energy to bear upon the immediate conclusion of a matter of so much importance to the working classes, as well as to the City at large.

What Might Be.

We should imagine that our cotemporaries in Baltimore would have their hands full in taking care of the mobs at their own doors, but the *American* of that riotous city finds space for a long leader on the "labor riots" of New-York, in which are perfectly set forth the shocking consequences which might be the result of such gatherings as have taken place in Tompkins-square. The *American* having wrought itself up into a frenzy, says:

> "Thirty thousand men, led on by desperadoes, might under certain circumstances sack the Fifth-avenue, breaking the fine furniture, drinking the costly wines, and purloining the silver plate of the wealthy residents of that superb quarter of the city, but where would this end?"

We hope our cotemporary has not been "kept awake o' nights" by contemplating the horrors of a sack of our Fifth-avenue, or of the shocking consequences to humanity of thirty thousand desperadoes drinking the costly wines of the wealthy residents of that superb quarter. We beg to assure him that Fifth-avenue is in no more danger of being sacked than Greenwood Cemetery, and as for thirty thousand men being led on by desperadoes, it would be difficult to find even a hundredth part of that number willing to be led by anybody, unless they were well paid for it. The demonstrations of the unemployed poor have gradually dwindled away to nothing; the meetings were composed of too small a number of men from the first to cause the slightest apprehension of violence, and the only outrages committed were the outrages of language. Our out-of-town friends allow themselves to get alarmed about the safety of our City on very small provocations. A great many fearful things might happen, as our Baltimore cotemporary suggests, if the natural sequences of events, and the aim of a well-organized police force, did not prevent them. The times are a little out of joint, it is very true; there are a good many laborers out of employment, and a good many poor people in need of assistance. But the evils have been partially guarded against, and a timely warning having been sounded, much suffering will be prevented. Work has already been found for a good many of those who were clamoring for it, and our public and private charities will be able to mitigate much of the distress which the hardness of the times might occasion if we were not a Christian and a benevolent people. There are thousands of men and women in the City, with nothing to do, who are not yet driven to the extremity of accepting labor that is distasteful to them, or of working for less wages than they have been accustomed to. The office of the Commissioners of Emigration, in Worth-street, is crowded with newly-arrived candidates for employment, who are still very fastidious in the selection of situations. There was an application last week for a woman to go into the country and live on a small farm, where she would be paid five dollars a month, and it was three days before any one could be found among all the multitudes of unemployed laborers who was willing to accept the offer. While such a state of things as this one instance indicates exists, we think there cannot be any great danger of a sack of the Fifth-avenue. There are very few men, even among the spouters of Tompkins-square, who will not entirely coincide in the opinion of our Baltimore cotemporary, that,

> "Bad as things are, any man with half an eye must forsee that decapitating Mayor Wood, pillaging the splendid residences above Fourteenth-street, and robbing the stores down town, would make them infinitely worse."

The only decapitation that Mayor Wood stands in danger of is of a figurative and political character; and as for the "pillaging," we are not likely to witness such a thing except on the small scale on which ordinary burglaries are conducted in ordinary times.

How Not To Do It.—Parties desirous of perfecting themselves in this elegant accomplishment, will do well to read the report of the proceedings of the Board of Police Commissioners at their meeting on Saturday. The new Commissioner, Mr. Perit, seemed exceedingly anxious to have something *done*:—and he was probably somewhat astonished at the close of the meeting to find how completely his designs had been circumvented.

The Governing Classes.—The notorious Robert Linn has been nominated by the Democrats for Police Justice in the Eighth and Ninth Wards. Street Commissioner Conover, Republican, has appointed Thomas Hyer and James Irving to responsible positions in his office.

The Adriatic.—It is said that this steamer made a successful trial trip down the Bay on Saturday. As none but persons connected with her were permitted on board, however, we are without any confirmation of the rumor.

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—To-night Donizetti's opera of "Lucrezia Borgia" will be played, with Lagrange, D'Angri, Bignardi, Gassier, and other prominent members of the company in the caste.

The afternoon performance on Saturday was a deserved success. The house was crowded, and at least fourteen hundred ladies were present. Owing to the indisposition of Madame Lagrange, Mlle. Cairoli assumed her *rôle*, and acquitted herself with an ability which gives the brightest promise for her future career. The instrumentalists were loudly applauded, and merited their reception. Mr. Ullman is prolific in experiments, and in this instance has accomplished what all other managers have failed to do. He has made an afternoon vocal performance actually attractive, and if the next bill fails to draw, the ladies certainly will not.

Rossini's opera of "L'Italiani in Algieri" is in rehearsal here, and will be speedily produced. It is one of the composer's best works, and it is really remarkable that it is so seldom heard. "Robert le Diable" is also in rehearsal for the *début* of Herr Formes—the greatest basso of the age.

Wallack's Theatre.—To-night, Mr. Dion Bourcicault, the best and most industrious dramatist of the age, receives, at the hands of Mr. Stuart, a complimentary benefit. It is nothing but right, for his exertions at this house have restored its fortunes. The best company in the world is helpless without some one to develop its resources. The days when a star, or a number of stars, could draw crowded audiences are at an end. People are so accustomed to good acting that something more is needed. The dramatist becomes daily more and more valuable, and it is to him that the public looks, and will continue to look, for entertainment. Mr. Stuart is keenly alive to this fact, and has produced a rapid succession of novelties, amongst others the most successful piece of the season the "Invisible Husband." This adaptation by Mr. Bourcicault has filled the house for more than three weeks, and, as we before observed, entirely restored its fortunes. It is very wisely continued on the bills for the present, preceded to-night by the comedy of "London Assurance," in which Mr. Bourcicault and all the members of Mr. Stuart's company will appear.

To-morrow a new comedy, by Messrs. Goodrich ("Dick Tinto") and Warden will be played. It is called "Romance After Marriage, or the Maiden Wife."

Broadway Theatre.—Mr. Chas. Mathews, the most eminent light comedian of the age, commences a fresh engagement here to-night. He plays in two pieces, "Not a Bad Judge," and "The Practical Man." "A Conjugal Lesson" will also be imparted by Mr. Davidge, and Mrs. Davenport.

Burton's Theatre.—The juvenile actress, Miss Anna Maria Quinn, commences an engagement here to-night, appearing in "My Son Diana," and "The Actress of all Work." Mr. Burton also plays in the farce of "Forty Winks."

Niblo's Garden.—The past week has been a succession of gala nights at this house. The inimitable Gabriel Ravel has, if possible, gained in comicality and nervous activity, and is now a perfect feast of humor. Crowded houses have welcomed this favorite artist, and his popularity will, no doubt, continue to increase. The comic interlude of the "Four Lovers" will introduce all the brothers to-night. "Boreas" will also be played, and an entertainment on the *corde tendue* by Mlle. Marietta Zanfretta.

Laura Keene's.—The truly excellent way in which the "Sea of Ice" has been revived at this house, fills the house every night. It will be played until further notice.

Barnum's Museum.—"The Road of Life" is announced for this evening, and two amusing pieces for the afternoon.

Bowery Theatre.—Mr. Eddy has a great bill to-night, "The Love Chase," "The Adopted Child," and the "French Spy."

National Theatre.—The popular Olympic extravaganza, "The Savage and the Maiden," will be given to-night; followed by "The Prophetess," "The Mountain Sylph" and "Dutch Richard III."

Mr. Beecher on the Philharmonic Society and Old-Fashioned Preachers.

Mr. Beecher prefaced his morning service yesterday by a discourse on Music. He read notices of two Concerts, to take place in Brooklyn on Wednesday evening, and, viewing the bits of information the notices contained in the light of a text, delivered an excellent homily on the uses and beauties of cultivated music. He counseled his hearers that patronage of musical enterprises was a good way to civilize themselves. More than this, it was well known that he was an earnest advocate of congregational singing;—and nobody could sing well unless his ear was cultivated;—hence he delighted in manifestations of popular sympathy with music. He was especially glad to see indications that music was springing into fresh life in Brooklyn. He saw no good reason why Brooklynites shall go three miles up into New-York to get all their fine music. On the previous evening, the Philharmonic Society of Brooklyn had given its first concert, and he begged to express the hope that that enterprise would meet with a large measure of favor. Being under the lead of an accomplished musician, it promised well, and ought to receive a liberal patronage. Mr. Beecher added that he was a believer in the harmonies. He saw no more reason to decry the influences of musical culture upon man's moral nature, than, if he were flour, he would raise an outcry against the rising qualities of yeast. The audience—which numbered full three thousand persons—received the suggestion in a kindly way. Mr. Beecher's regular sermon was a comparison of morality and religion; and in the course thereof he took occasion to liken old-fashioned doctrinal preachers (with whom his sympathies were not) to forgers of plows, who hammered away upon an anvil till one particular plow was finished, then put it away on a shelf, and altogether forgot to run it under the soil, to root out the vermin and lay over clean furrows for the sowing of good grain. He did not believe in doctrines without works to show that the plow was of good stuff. The morning service was edifying all around.

Meeting of the Police Commissioners—Mr. Perit takes his seat—Mayor Wood [illegible] to get the Old Municipal Police Reappointed.

The Police Commissioners met on Saturday at 2 P. M. A full Board was in attendance, Mr. Pelatiah Perit taking his seat for the first time. Mr. Perit's letter, accepting the Commissionership, was read and ordered to be placed on file.

Mr. Bowen stated that he had received from the Cashier of the Seamen's Savings Bank the sum of $100, as an acknowledgment of the services of the Police in the Bank Building, in keeping off the crowd and maintaining order, at the time immediately preceding the suspension of specie payment,—said sum to be added to the Police Fund. Mr. Bowen offered a resolution of thanks to the officers of the Bank for this donation. Adopted.

Mayor Wood offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the General Superintendent be directed to afford additional protection to the passengers arriving at the several railroad dépôts and steam-boat-landings of this City, and to direct the arrest of all hackmen, baggage-agents, runners, and others, who illegally interfere with the free ingress of persons arriving in New-York. Adopted.

Mr. Bowen offered three resolutions, as follows:

Resolved, That the minimum stature of patrolmen to be appointed shall be 5 feet, 7 inches, and their age not to exceed 40 years

Resolved, That the Committee on Appointments be instructed to report to this Board, as soon as may be, the names of suitable persons to be appointed as patrolmen.

Resolved, That the names of persons reported by the Committee on Appointments shall be published in two or more newspapers for two days previous to their consideration by this Board.

Mayor Wood stated that he had a resolution of a similar nature to offer, which he would propose as a substitute or amendment to Mr. Bowen's resolutions. It was to this effect:

Whereas, The present police force of this City is entirely inadequate to a proper protection of the public interests; and

Whereas, Under the laws, a large additional force can be appointed by this Board; and

Whereas, It is desirable, for obvious reasons, that the Department should have the advantage of the experience and efficiency of many of the old Municipal Police; therefore

Resolved, That a select Committee, consisting of the Mayor of New-York and Messrs. Perit and Bowen, be, and is hereby appointed, to examine, select, and report to the Board the names of a sufficient number of the officers and men of the late Municipal Police, as may be required to fill the existing vacancies in the Metropolitan Police of this City.

Mr. Bowen said there was a standing Committee on Appointments, and he thought it better that they should have charge of the subject, as they hitherto had.

Mr. Cholwell requested the Mayor to let his resolution lay over till Monday

Mayor Wood objected to any delay. There never was a time when a large and efficient police force was more needed in this City than the present. Unless it was the urgent desire of the Board that the resolution should lay over till the next meeting, he must press its consideration at once.

General Nye said that the Committee on Appointments were ready to report a large number of names, to fill the vacancies in the police force.

Mayor Wood replied, that when he first attended the meetings of the Board, the Committee had the names of 30 men whom they had reported, and whom they desired to be appointed. On reviewing that list, he found among them many exceptionable parties. He would not vote for the appointment of any man, unless he had previously examined into his qualifications. He thought a new Committee should be appointed.

Mr. Cholwell moved to adjourn.

Mr. Perit opposed the motion for adjournment, inasmuch as so many important matters demanded the attention of the Board.

Mayor Wood desired to know whether the men nominated by the Committee were not all new men, with no members of the old Municipal force among them.

General Nye replied that they were all new men, because the members of the late municipal force were not eligible.

Mayor Wood said that the Metropolitan Police Law was not susceptible of such interpretation.

Mr. Perit remarked that there was an intense anxiety in the public mind that the Board should at once proceed to nominate patrolmen. There should be no time lost. For his part, he was prepared to give up whatever time was required to the meetings of the Board. He thought the nominations, in view of the public exigency, should be made at once.

Mr. Bowen suggested that the list of names of persons nominated or appointed, should be published in the daily papers, so that their qualifications could be examined into before the next meeting.

Mayor Wood objected to delay. Still he thought that while delay was bad, it was not half so bad as it would be to fill the vacancies in the Police with improper persons. He agreed that the names should be published, that the Board and the public might have an opportunity to learn the character of the men proposed for appointment. A large body of untried men, in his opinion, should benefit by the experience of others who had been 14 or 15 years in the Police force, and therefore he was in favor of filling up the balance of the new force with men selected from the old force.

Mr. Bowen observed that it was the concurrent testimony of everybody that crime had never been so promptly arrested as under the rule of the Metropolitan Police.

After some further discussion, in which nothing was reached, General Nye said that a complaint had been made against officer Gilfeather of the First Precinct, for allowing O'Connell, the fellow arrested for the late Greenwich-street tragedy, to escape, but inasmuch as Gilfeather had been so vigilant and successful in his re-arrest, he (Nye) thought that the complaint should be dismissed.

Mr. Cholwell thought that the Inspector should be punished for sending only one policeman with a murderer, to arrest two others

Gen. Nye said that O'Connell was only 16 years of age, and the Inspector thought a single adult policeman was capable of keeping him in charge. The Inspector's fault was simply a matter of over confidence in a mere boy.

The complaint against officer Gilfeather was dismissed.

The attention of the Board was then recalled by Mr. Perit, to the admissibility of the old police. Had that question ever been settled by the Board?

Gen. Nye said that it had been settled, and that it was, once for all, decided that they were forever ineligible. For his part, he was satisfied that the Board had no power to appoint any members of the old Police, inasmuch as the law said so, in so many words. The Mayor, it was true, differed with him, but nevertheless, he was prepared to show that he was right.

Another motion was made to adjourn.

Mr. Perit was opposed to any postponement. If the Board could not elect any of the old Police force, let them appoint new men. But if the old Police force was eligible, then it would be better to make a selection.

Mayor Wood said he would rather discuss the matter at once. Gen. Nye said he was ready. The General then read the sections of the law bearing on the subject, which he claimed precluded the appointment of any member of the old force. *Per contra*, Mayor Wood read other sections, and gave an adverse meaning to those which General Nye had read. Finally, the question was laid over till the next meeting.

Mr. Perit proposed that previous to the next meeting, legal advice should be taken on the correct interpretation of the sections in dispute.

Mayor Wood agreed with Mr. Perit's proposal. After discussion as to the means of paying for such advice, Gen. Nye being indisposed to spend $1,000 therefor, the General named Messrs. Evarts and Curtis Noyes, as the Counsel to be employed.

Mayor Wood objected to those gentlemen, inasmuch as they had argued in favor of the Metropolitan Police Act before the Court of Appeals. He named Messrs. Charles O'Conor and Judge Edmonds.

General Nye said there was the same objection to them. They had opposed the Metropolitan Police Act in the same Court.

Mayor Wood then proposed Messrs. O'Connor, Edmonds and Noyes.

General Nye wished to add Mr. Evarts.

Mayor Wood thought that three would be better than four. If there were four, they might be evenly balanced.

Mr. Stranahan thought the entire subject fitted for reflection, and moved that it lay over till the next meeting. Carried, Mayor Wood alone voting in the negative.

Adjourned to Thursday next at 2 P. M.

The Slave-Trade—The Schooner Merchant Again.

The capture of the schooner *Merchant*, and her detention under a charge of being bound on a slave voyage, is still fresh in the memory of our readers. She was permitted to go to sea, after a long detention at the Navy-Yard, in charge of the United States Marshal, under bonds given by her owners. Capt. Jacob Strom, now of the schooner *Angeline* of this port, (now ready for sea, and bound to Havana,) was on Friday arrested by Deputy-Marshal O'Keefe and committed to Jail, upon a charge of fitting out the above schooner *Merchant* for the slave-trade. This arrest has been made upon the strength of some new evidence in the hands of the United States District-Attorney, implicating the accused.

Sea and Ship News.

The ship *Jeremiah Thompson* remains as yet in the same condition, with the exception that the ports on the larboard side have been stopped up, and six steam-pumps are now on board of her, all in readiness to free her from water as soon as the open ports under water can be stopped. There are forty men employed upon her, with submarine divers, and it is expected that they will commence pumping to-day. About 1,000 persons stand on the dock from morning to night, watching operations on this ship. The Police are on hand to keep the crowd from getting in the way of the workmen.

INHOSPITALITY AT SEA.—The brig *Black Hawk* SPARKS, from Guanica, P. R., Oct. 29, reports that on the 2d inst., when in lat. 23° 37′ N., lon. 67° 10′, he was boarded by a boat from H. B. M. gun-boat *Jasper*, from Portsmouth, Eng., for Jamaica. Captain SPARKS, having three of his crew sick at the time, requested the officer of the boat to render him some assistance. He replied that he would report the case to the commander of the gun-boat; but after gaining his own vessel, bore away and left him without ceremony.

LIVERPOOL, Friday, Oct. 30.

I regret to notice the beaching of the American ship *William Chase*, bound to Charleston, in Youghal harbor; lost anchor, spars, &c.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Nov. 12.

The schooner *Nebraska*, GASKILL, 259 tons register, from Philadelphia to Washington, with a cargo of coal, touched on Hogg Island, and a heavy sea running at the time and blowing hard, she struck twice very heavily, which caused her to spring a leak. They endeavored to get into Hampton Roads, but, notwithstanding every exertion was made, the water rapidly gained on them and the schooner finally sunk on the 11th instant when between Willoughby's Light and Old Point Comfort in three fathoms of water. The Captain and crew left in the boat and have arrived here. No insurance on the schooner.

A Boy's Account of the Disaster to the Great Republic.

An intelligent lad, a son of SOLOMON FREEMAN, Esq., of Brooklyn, who is on board the *Great Republic*, has written to his parents the following thrilling account of the disaster which overtook that ship in doubling Cape Horn. It has been furnished us for publication. For the official account from the Captain, see Ship News.

FALKLAND ISLANDS, Wednesday, Sept. 16, 1857.

DEAR FATHER AND MOTHER: It is with thankfulness to God that I am spared once more to pen you a few lines, after narrowly escaping shipwreck on the mighty ocean. Last month, (the 11th of August,) the ship *Great Republic* left the Chincha Islands for London. We made a very good run to Cape Horn, but when about three degrees north of the Cape, on the Pacific side, we experienced very heavy weather. On the afternoon before the accident I shall speak of, I was standing on the poop-deck, and the sea was running mountains high. We shipped a tremendous sea that washed everything from the deck, such as spars, casks, studding sails, booms, &c., and fairly drew the ringbolts out of the deck, to which the spars were lashed with the heaviest lashings. It filled the decks completely full to the top of the rail, and our lee rail was entirely under water. I could see some of the men swimming on deck to reach the rigging, to keep from being washed overboard. One man was washed overboard, clear away from the ship, and a heavy sea washed him on deck again. It stove in the door of the room in which I sleep, washing it through the room, out of the other door;—the water in my room was five feet deep, completely soaking everything. The Captain's wife and neice were very much scared. The sailors who have followed the sea for 15 and 20 years, say they never saw such seas before. When one sea would go down it looked like a great valley five thousand feet deep, then it would rise again like a great mountain the same height, looking as though it would swallow us. I never want to see the like again. We were at this time running 16 and 17 knots per hour, under topgallantsails, and royal-staysails, while some ships would be lying-to under close reefed topsails. At night the sea did not abate. I went and turned in and took a nap, when about 2 o'clock in the morning, in the second mate's watch on deck, I heard him crying aloud, "The decks are stove! we are going to the bottom!" I jumped up and went on deck, and saw our decks were stove in, and every sea we shipped was going right into the ship's between-decks, and would very soon sink us; the sea running all the time the same height it had the previous afternoon. To add to the difficulty of our situation our mainsail and foresail was blown to ribbons, flapping as loud as thunder. Our crotchet sail had blown to atoms the night before, and all our other sails, except the topsails, under which we were then running. The sea that stove in our decks broke four large beams, and the combings of the main hatch, by which we shipped about 500 tons of water, which went down, mixing with the guano, and making us very heavy. I could see we were sinking very low in the water, being very deep loaded in the first place, and drawing 23 feet water. I thought my time had come, and so we all thought. Indeed the captain's wife and children were all rigged up to take the jolly-boats, but the boats would not have lived one moment in such a sea; besides, we had but three oars to pull the four life-boats with, the others being buried up in the guano, and no man would trust his life between decks, there was so much water there. We took two large sails and nailed over the deck where it was stove, which kept out the water some. I was at the pumps all day and night, while others went between decks and bailed out the water, the sea running the same all the time. We were then about 250 miles from the nearest port, which was the Falkland Islands. We then headed the ship for them, which brought the wind fair for us. Towards night the sea went down a little and our hopes revived. All we were then afraid of was the ports giving way, because the water had mixed up with the guano, becoming very heavy, and when the ship rolled from one side to the other, the barrels, coals, logs of wood, &c., rolled with it, bang, bang, from one side to the other, and we feared it would chafe the port lashings and cause them to give way; if so, she would have filled and sunk in two minutes time; it would not have given us time to turn round—but, thank God, they did not. When mixed with water, guano is thick, like flour. All our provisions were destroyed. Not a barrel of beef, bread, or anything was saved; it was all stove to atoms, and mixed up with the guano. The third day after, land was discovered, and oh, what joy ran through the crew! The sea had entirely gone down, and we had a nice stiff breeze. We had no sails but topsails, therefore we made but little headway; all our other sets of sails were mixed up with the guano, amongst the coal, beef, barrels, &c. Towards afternoon we neared the Islands, but it being a head wind we could not get into the harbor. We could not tack because we had not sail enough to work the ship. We lay to that night, and when morning broke the land was out of sight; but about noon we made land again. While tacking ship she got stern way on, and the wheel snapped into atoms, nearly killing the helmsman. Relieving tackles were then put on the tiller, and we steered by them. We then hoisted the American Jack at the foremast head, (a signal for a pilot,) and then hoisted the ensign, union down (a signal of distress.) About 5 o'clock we saw a pilot-boat sailing from shore, and in one hour's time we had a pilot aboard. He got the ship up to the anchorage, where we dropped anchor and were safe. The next day a schooner brought 30 men to work the ship into port, as our crew were completely worn out, being five days and nights hard at work, without a particle of sleep, and but little to eat. We lay at anchor five days, and then had a fair wind to take us into harbor, which we reached Saturday night. It is an English port, with about 400 inhabitants, men, women, and children, and about 60 houses.

We will get patched up here, and then sail for London. You can see the islands on the map, on the eastern coast of Patagonia.

Give my love to all. Your son,

S. FREEMAN, Jr.

LAUNCH OF A RUSSIAN STEAM CORVETTE.—This morning, at 9½ o'clock, will be launched from the yard of W. H. WEBB, foot of Sixth-street, East River, a steam vessel-of-war, (propeller,) of about 1,400 tons and 350 horse power. This vessel is pierced for 10 side guns, also bow and stern ports. When completed, will sail for Amoor River, Russian possession, Asia, under the command of Captain CROWN, I. R. Navy, who superintends her construction. Captain CROWN visited this country a few years since upon business for the Russian Government.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—The following is the weekly report to Nov. 13, 1857:

	Surgical.	Medical.	Total.
Remaining on Nov. 7	156	90	246
Admitted to Nov. 13	20	16	38
Discharged, cured or relieved	39	11	50
Died	4	1	5
Remaining at date	135	94	229

Males, 202; females, 27. J. DANACH, Sup't.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CURTAINS!—RETAILING BELOW COST OF IMportation.

Brocatel for	$75, worth $100
Brocatel for	85, worth 110
Brocatel for	95, worth 120
Satin De Laine for	25, worth 40
Satin De Laine for	20, worth 30
Lace Curtains	10, worth 14
Lace Curtains	12, worth 17
Lace Curtains	15, worth 22
Worsted Damask	15, worth 20
Worsted Damask	10, worth 15

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway.

BOOTS, SHOES AND OVERSHOES.
$50,000 worth of
BOOTS AND SHOES,
AT RETAIL,
AT LESS THAN WHOLESALE PRICES.
E. A. BROOKS,
No. 575 Broadway, and
No. 150 Fulton-st.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

CLOTHING AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway, between Canal and Grand sts.,

In consideration of the present financial panic, have marked down their splendid stock of MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING from 10 to 25 per cent. for cash.

In the CUSTOM DEPARTMENT they have reduced their English and French fancy cassimere pants to order to $9, worth $11 and $12; velvet and cashmere vests in proportion—FOR CASH.

NOVEMBER.

Discolored, withered, dank and drooping,
The dahlia's gaudy crown is stooping,
The pinks their scents have lost;
And even the star-gemmed China-aster
Drops leaf and petal fast and faster,
As onward creeps the frost.

Ah, me! so soon the Summers fly,
So soon the blooms we treasured die,
So soon our hopes pass from us—
I know not if 'tis worth the pain
To wait and toil till Spring again
Displays her bow of promise.

But this I know—though earth lies bare,
And shivering naked in the air,
Assumes the snow's virginity—
That men can *nowhere else* buy clothes,
For Winter-time, so cheap as those
At SMITH'S MARMOREAL TRINITY!

Attired in these, even Winter skies
Grow clement as a woman's eyes,
Bright, though with tear-drops clouded!
The SMITHS are our great lights of dress,
They *give us more* and CHARGE US LESS,
And in these times of wide distress
THEIR LIGHT SHOULD NOT BE SHROUDED!

SMITH BROTHERS' One-Price Wholesale and Retail Clothing Warerooms, Nos. 122, 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York.

RICH CARPETING—GREAT REDUCTION OF PRICES.—SMITH & LOUNSBERY, No. 456 Broadway, near Grand-st., are now offering their large stock of VELVET, TAPESTRY, BRUSSELS, THREE-PLY and INGRAIN CARPETING, of this FALL'S IMPORTATION, at a great reduction from recent rates.

REMOVAL.—MARSH & CO.'S RADICAL CURE Truss Office, of No. 2½ Maiden-lane, has removed to No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House. Trusses, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, Silk Elastic Stockings, and every approved variety of Bandages skillfully applied. Private application rooms for ladies. A competent female in attendance.

A LARGE WHOLESALE STOCK OF MEN'S AND BOYS' CLOTHING, CLOSING OUT FOR CASH, WHOLESALE OR RETAIL.—A good overcoat for $5. Also, a great variety of Raglans, Business Coats, Pants, Vests, &c., equally cheap.
N. A. KNAPP, No. 19 Cortlandt-st.

S. C. HERRING & CO.'S PATENT CHAMPION SAFES.—The subscribers, grateful for past favors, and finding that a discriminating public were bestowing their patronage to that extent that more warerooms were necessary to exhibit all their stock, have enlarged their depôt, by opening an extensive ware and sales room on Broadway, at No. 251, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall. This enlargement of warehouse room, with the recent extensive enlargement of their factory, will enable the subscribers to keep on hand at all times a larger stock of fire and burglar-proof safes than any other establishment in the world. Particular attention will be paid to constructing safes for private families to match with other furniture, for the security of plate and jewelry, and housekeepers are invited to call and examine for themselves.) Also, will keep on hand and make to order, all kinds of money chests, vault doors and bank vaults, Hall's patent powder-proof locks for banks or store doors, Jones' patent permutation bank lock, and Crygier's patent letter lock, without key.
S. C. HERRING & CO.,
Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-st., and
No. 251 Broadway, cor. Murray-st., New-York.

WAUPUN, Wis., Aug. 24, 1857.
Mr. LANSING BONNELL, Milwaukie,
Agent for Herring & Co.'s Patent Safes.

DEAR SIR: The Herring Champion Safe that I purchased of you, was in my store at the time it was burned last March. The heat was so great that it melted off the brass plates and knob on the front of the safe. The door was warped so badly from the heat, that I was obliged to cut it open. But I am happy to say to you, the contents of the safe were preserved to my *perfect satisfaction.*
Y. C. SNOW.

MARRIED.

CHRIST—DELMONICO.—In this City, on Thursday, Nov. 12, at the residence of Mr. Lorenzo Delmonico, by Rev. Mr. Carivin, and afterwards at St. James Church, by Rev. Mr. Shock, Mr. THEODORE CHRIST to Miss GIOVANNINI, eldest daughter of the late François Delmonico.

DIED.

GAY.—In this City, on Sunday, Nov. 15, PHEBE, wife of George Gay.

The relatives and friends, with the members of Palestine Encampment, No. 6, and Eureka Lodge, No. 177, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No. 263 West 19th st., on Tuesday, at 1 o'clock P. M.

☞ Utica, N. Y., and Cincinnati, Ohio, papers please copy.

TITUS.—In this City, on Sunday morning, Nov. 15, WILLIAM M. TITUS, in the 65th year of his age.

His relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 61 5th av., corner of 13th-st., on Tuesday morning, 17th inst., at 9 o'clock, without further invitation.

ALLEN.—In this City, on Saturday, Nov. 14, after a brief illness, ROBERT N. ALLEN, youngest son of George and Isabella Allen, aged 11 years, 5 months and 20 days.

The friends and relatives of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 229 West 35th st., between 8th and 9th avs., to-day, (Monday,) Nov. 16, at 10½ o'clock A. M.

LUDLAM.—In Brooklyn, at the residence of her son-in-law, on Friday morning, Nov. 13, Mrs. ANNA MARIA LUDLAM, wife of George Ludlam, and mother of the late Mrs. Edwin B. Moore, formerly of England, aged 60 years.

Her remains were interred in Greenwood on Sunday afternoon.

TRUSLOW.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday afternoon, Nov. 14, AMANDA P., wife of James L. Truslow, and daughter of the late John Buckmaster.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited, without further notice to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, 17th inst, at 1½ o'clock, from her late residence, No. 2 Bedford-av., Brooklyn, near the Williamsburg ferries.

FINN.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Nov. 14, after a severe illness, Mrs. AMELIA MARTIN FINN.

Her friends, and those of her brothers, James G., Stephen and Thomas G. Finn, are respectfully requested to attend her funeral, from her late residence, No. 47 Fleet-st., Brooklyn, this (Monday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock. Her remains will be interred in Greenwood.

CUSHMAN.—On Saturday, Nov. 14, FRANK, infant son of John H. H. and Mary Cushman.

WATERMAN.—At New-Orleans, on Tuesday, Nov. 3, JOSHUA D. WATERMAN, Esq., in the 74th year of his age, formerly for many years a merchant of this City and New Orleans.

CARD.
A. & G. A. ARNOUX,
Drapers and Tailors, and Dealers in Gents' Furnishing Goods.

Encouraged by the success which has attended them, by the
GREAT REDUCTION
made in the price of their
FURNISHING GOODS,
would announce to their friends and the public that they are still continuing to sell that description of goods of
FINER QUALITIES
and
REGULAR MAKES
at
LESS PRICES
than any other house in the City, and that they are receiving, from time to time, all the
NOVELTIES
as fast as imported, and everything elegant and suitable for WEDDING OUTFITS.

In their department as Tailors they have the
BEST TALENT IN THE CITY,
both as cutters and makers, and, during the present depressed season, are not only selling their goods at low prices for their quality, but competing on ordered work with any house in the trade.
BAJOU'S GENTS' KID GLOVES
for 85 cents.
TUBULAR TIES
twice around for $1.
VELVET TIES
$1 50, cost $1 75.
HALF-HOSE
$2 per dozen, English manufacture.
Cartwright & Warner's MERINO UNDER GARMENTS; Coffins' regular make do., for $1 50.
Heavy-ribbed, all wool, Scotch and English SILK SHIRTS, as low as $1 25, purchased at recent auction sales.
St. Nicholas Hotel.

IMPORTANT TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
Immense display of
FRENCH CHINA DINNER SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TEA SETS,
FRENCH CHINA TOILET SETS,
Paris Clocks, Bronzes, Fancy Goods, Silver-plated Ware, Parian Statuary, and a thousand other articles.
The fine assortment of goods
IMPORTED BY US FOR THE TRADE,
Is now offered to our Retail customers
FOR CASH
AT AN UNPRECEDENTED REDUCTION IN PRICE.
E. V. HAUGHWOUT & CO.,
Corner of Broadway and Broome-st.

THE ANGEL AND THE FIEND.

The breaking down of the press disappointed many of the readers of this charming story (by NED BUNTLINE) from obtaining the continuation in yesterday's number of the NEW-YORK MERCURY.

The public are informed that they can obtain the MERCURY at all News Agencies TO-DAY and TO-MORROW. News Agents will be supplied with the extra edition early THIS (Monday) MORNING, at the office No. 22 Spruce-st.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.
Don't buy a gilt band
FRENCH CHINA TEA SET
until you have seen ours, for if you do you may (as others have done before you)
PAY $10 FOR WHAT WE SELL AT $6 30.
Look at the
DRY GOODS COLUMN
Of this paper, and see our list of other things.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF
ELEGANT GAS FIXTURES, AND CHANDELIERS,
FOR SALE AT LESS THAN
THE COST OF MANUFACTURING.
COLT & WHITTELSEY,
No. 922 Broadway, corner 21st-st.

PROVISIONS FOR THE POOR,
AT COST PRICES!
The subscriber has opened a depot at
No. 283 CANAL-ST.,
for the sale of the following articles to the laboring classes, at actual cost prices, for cash only, viz.:
FLOUR AND MEAL OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
BEANS,
PEAS,
RICE,
PEARL BARLEY,
TEA,
SUGAR,
COFFEE,
POTATOES,
DOMESTIC DRIED FRUITS, of all kinds,
and other kinds of provisions of the best quality.
A. M. COFFIN, No. 283 Canal-st.

MUST, SHALL AND WILL
be sold, without regard to the sacrifice.
WE WANT MONEY,
and are determined to raise it by the sale of our goods
FOR CASH.
We have the largest stock of
CHINA, GLASS, GAS FIXTURES and SILVER-PLATED WARE IN AMERICA.
If you want to see how anxious we are to reduce it, just
LOOK AT SAMPLES OF THE GOODS
in our show-windows, that are marked in plain figures.
Read, also,
our advertisement in the Dry Goods column of this paper.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
Between Houston and Bleecker sts.

PHELAN'S
IMPROVED BILLIARD TABLES.
Patented Feb. 19, 1856. Salesrooms, Nos. 786 and 788 Broadway. Manufactory, No. 53 Ann-st., New-York.

DEMOCRATS!
Can you afford to reelect Fernando Wood for Mayor? Does he act towards our party (to which he claims to belong) as a Democrat or an autocrat?
IS HE AN HONEST MAN?

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The Fifty-third Anniversary of this Society will be celebrated at the Library, in 2d-av., corner of 11th-st., on TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 17, at 7½ o'clock. The address will be delivered by JOHN W. FRANCIS, M. D. The members and their friends are respectfully invited to attend.
AUGUSTUS SCHELL,
FRANCIS L. HAWKS,
JOHN ROMEYN BRODHEAD.
Committee of Arrangements.

J. CLAWSON KELLY, ANALYTICAL Physician, can be consulted at his office, No. 3 Bible House, 4th-av., daily until the first of December, (free of charge,) upon all diseases, particularly the lungs, liver, kidneys, &c., with their attending symptoms as rheumatism, dyspepsia, nervousness, debility, difficulty of breathing, &c.

RIBBONS, FLOWERS, FEATHERS, MILlinery and Head-Dress Goods, Wholesale and Retail at the New Ribbon Store, No. 154 Bowery, three doors above Broome-st. LEWIS P. TIBBALS.

TREES AND PLANTS.—B. M. WATSON, OLD Colony Nurseries, Plymouth Mass., 12 hours from New York City, will send his full descriptive priced catalogue of trees and plants for Fall planting to any address. Carriage of all packages paid to New-York or Boston.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

IMPORTANT
TO CASH BUYERS.
A large and well-selected stock of
BOOTS, SHOES AND RUBBERS,
NEW GOODS! FRESH AND DESIRABLE!
ALSO, MEN'S AND WOMEN'S BUFFALO AND CALF HAIR LINED OVERSHOES
FOR CASH.
At MILLER, POWERS & HEDGES',
No. 53 Murray-st., (up stairs.)
They respectfully invite buyers to call and examine their stock, which they are now selling, at wholesale, at greatly-reduced prices.

DRY GOODS.

TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
CONTINUATION OF THE
GREAT BANKRUPT SALE AT
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine st., 3 doors above Monroe.
$20,000 WORTH OF DOMESTICS
to be cleared out in a few days at a ruinous sacrifice, consisting of
Bales and cases Bleached and Unbleached Muslins.
15 cases heavy Unbleached Canton Flannel, 9 cents.
13 cases White Canton Flannel, extra heavy, 10 cents.
10 cases White Shirting Muslin, 4 cents
10 bales Plain Red Flannel, 2s., worth 3s., all wool.
5 bales White, all wool, 2s., cheap at 2s 6d.
9 bales Scarlet Twilled Flannel, 2s., a bargain,
50 pair heavy Mackinaw Blankets, 20s., worth $4.
30 pair real Whitney Blankets, $4, worth $6.
DRESS GOODS.
7,000 yards Satin Stripe Mohair, 12 cents, worth 25 cents.
100 pieces Ducal Plaids, 12 cents, worth 2s.
150 pieces widest, Paramattas, 12 cents, worth 25 cents.
130 pieces Mohair De Bege, 6¼ cents.
100 pieces French Merinos, 56 cents, worth $1.
10 cases double-width Plaids, 18¾ cents worth 2s. 6d.
Ladies had better not lose the opportunity, as goods are not always offered at half their value.
ALEXANDER JUST,
Nos. 51 and 53 Catharine-st.,
3 doors above Monroe.

FIFTY CENTS ON THE DOLLAR.
GREAT BARGAINS!
GREAT BARGAINS!
BANKRUPT STOCK
Of
CHENILE SHAWLS,
At
ALEXANDER JUST'S GREAT CONTINUATION SALE.
1,100 Handsome Chenile Scarfs, 50c.
50 Elegant Chenile Shawls, $3 50 and $4.
150, the best in the market, and largest size, all Chintz Colors, $6, $6 50, and $7.
200 Long Broché Shawls, all Wool, $9 and $10.
135 Square Broché Shawls, all Wool, $3 50 and $4 50.
An endless variety of Long and Square Wool Shawls, at a Great Reduction.
Ladies, call early and see the Bargains.
ONE PRICE ONLY.
ALEXANDER JUST'S,
Nos. 51 and 55 Catharine-st.,
3 doors from Monroe.
N. B.—No connection with any other house in this street.

PANIC PRICES,
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS.
WIDE BLEACHED SHEETINGS, COST 23 CENTS,
ONE SHILLING PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES,
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH MUSLIN DE LAINES, COST 23 CENTS,
10 CENTS PER YARD
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES,
At No. 301 Grand-st.,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
RICH LYONS VELVET, of all widths,
REDUCED 50 PER CENT.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES,
At No. 301 Grand-st.,
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK,
FOR HOUSEKEEPERS,
FINE COTTON SHIRTING, COST 7 CENTS,
FOUR CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES,
At. No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH OTTOMAN PLAIDS, COST 21 CENTS,
8 CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

PANIC PRICES,
At No. 301 Grand-st.
FROM THE WHOLESALE STOCK.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS, COST $1 50,
ONE DOLLAR PER YARD.
RICH PLAID STRIPE SILKS, COST $1 37,
75 CENTS PER YARD.
CHARLES HEARD & CO.

100 GRAY CLOTH CLOAKS, AT $2.
300 gray cloth cloaks, at 3 dollars.
2,000 gray cloth cloaks, at 5 dollars.
400 black beaver cloth circulars at 8 dollars.
500 black beaver cloth circulars, very fine, at $12
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE,
All this week,
At BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

GREAT CARPET SALE.
The balance of stock now offering at greater reduction than ever.
ENGLISH BRUSSELS, 6s. 6d.
INGRAIN, from 3s. to 6s.
OIL-CLOTHS, 2s. 6d. to 3s., from 1 to 8 yards wide.
J. HYATT, No. 210 Bowery,
opposite Rivington-st.

VAST REDUCTION.
In the prices of Boys' Clothing.
Blouses, Raglans, Sacks, &c.
GENIN'S BAZAAR,
No. 513 Broadway.

A GREAT BARGAIN.
2 cases BLACK BARATHEA CLOTH, a very desirable article for WINTER WEAR.
W. JACKSON, Mourning Goods,
No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

DRY GOODS.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
IMPORTANT TO LADIES.
In consequence of the great financial crisis, ARNOLD, CONSTABLE, have determined to make still
FURTHER SACRIFICES.
The whole of their
RICH AND VALUABLE STOCK
will be offered
On MONDAY, Nov. 16,
AT
RETAIL, FOR CASH.
SILK ROBES.....at $12, reduced from $18
SILK ROBES.....at $16, reduced from $37
SILK ROBES.....at $20, reduced from $35
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $30, reduced from $50
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $40 reduced from $65
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES..at $50, reduced from $85
VELVET FLOUNCED ROBES, at $60@$75, reduced from $125
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $30, reduced from $45
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $35, reduced from $55
VELVET ROBES A QUILLE...at $50, reduced from $75
DRESS SILKS, of every description, at unprecedentedly low prices.
FINE SAXONY PLAIDS at 25 cents, new and desirable patterns.
ENGLISH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 12½ cents.
FRENCH PRINTED DE LAINES, best quality, 25 cents
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, 40 cents, reduced from 60 cents.
CHINTZ PRINTED DE LAINES, super, 50 cents, reduced from 85 cents.
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..50 cts., reduced from $1 25
VALENCIAS, Silk and Wool..75 cts., reduced from $1 75
MOUSSELINE DE RUSSE..60 cents, reduced from $1 25
FRENCH PLAID POPLINS 60 cents, reduced from $1 00
FRENCH CALICOES, yard wide, 12½ cents, reduced from 25 cents
CHINTZ CALICOES, yard wide, 20 cents, reduced from 30 cents.
ALSO,
FRENCH EMBROIDERIES,
LACES,
RIBBONS,
HOSIERY,
SHAWLS,
MOURNING GOODS,
LINENS,
TOWELING,
FLANNELS,
BLANKETS,
COUNTERPANES,
WHITE GOODS,
And every description of
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS
AT
UNHEARD-OF PRICES.
REDUCTION REAL.
ARTICLES WARRANTED.
CANAL, CORNER MERCER-ST.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will open on MONDAY, Nov. 16, a splendid assortment of RIBBONS, at 25 cents per yard, new styles and of superior quality. Canal-st., corner of Mercer-st.

MUSLIN AND LACE CURTAINS.
A large and splendid assortment, in new designs, for sale at unprecedentedly low prices.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
Canal-st., corner of Mercer.

UNDER DEED OF ASSIGNMENT
FOR BENEFIT OF CREDITORS.
Nearly a Quarter of a Million Dollars of Dry Goods,
For Absolute, Immediate and Unreserved Sale, at
COLUMBIAN HALL,
NO. 281 GRAND-ST.

SPECIAL AND PEREMPTORY NOTICE,
TO ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.

The subscribers respectfully announce that, having been appointed assignees for the immediate conversion into cash of the entire stock of Dry Goods lately contained in the stores No. 767 Broadway and No. 281 Grand-st.—the Broadway stock being now amalgamated with that at Columbian Hall, and removed here for greater convenience of sale—they will proceed to offer it at retail in suitable lots for the convenience of purchasers, commencing on MONDAY, Nov. 16.

The articles are all marked down to such incredibly low prices as must compel their rapid disposal; but, in accordance with instructions to assignees, none will be sold for less than 33⅓ cts. on the dollar.

The stock comprises an immense assortment of rich, elegant and fancy imported and domestic Dry Goods adapted to the wants of respectable family consumption, embracing, in part:
Plain and Fancy DRESS SILKS,
French and English MERINOS,
COBURGS, ALAPACAS, PARAMATTAS,
and DE LAINES.
Rich Lyons and German VELVETS.
Saxony ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS and SHAWLS,
CLOAKING CLOTHS, &c.
FRINGES and TRIMMINGS, by the yard or piece.
French, English and American PRINTS.
Whitney and other BLANKETS.
Marseilles QUILTS, COUNTERPANES and TOILET SETS.
WINDOW DRAPERIES and MUSLINS.
LACE CURTAINS, &c.,
HOSIERY and GLOVES,
Real Welsh and other FLANNELS,
EMBROIDERIES, &c.

House and hotel-keepers will find it greatly to their interest to carefully inspect the immense assortment of Pure IRISH LINENS,
Barnsley and Scotch SHEETINGS,
DIAPERS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS
and TABLE CLOTHS,
DOILIES, TOWELINGS and
PILLOW CASINGS,

The assignees confidently believe that the advantages to the public hereby offered will enable them, in accordance with the spirit of the assignment, to close out entirely this valuable collection of merchandise previous to the 1st of January.

Remnants can only be offered before 11 o'clock each day.

Wholesale dealers cannot be conveniently waited on after 12 o'clock each day.

No goods can possibly be sold except for strictly cash on or before delivery.

The store will be open at 9 A. M. and close at 7 P. M. precisely.

Parcels delivered at any part of the four cities free of charge.

CHARLES G. HOOK, } Assignees.
WELLINGTON CLAPP, }

COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS, COLLARS.
We will offer, on Monday,
1,000 Embroidered Cambric Collars at $1 25 each,
Usually sold at $3.
5,000 Maltese Lace Collars at 62½c., 75c., and $1 each,
Usuall sold at $2.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.

EMBROIDERIES AT A SACRIFICE.
Our entire stock of
EMBROIDERIES, LACES,
LACE VEILS AND HANDKERCHIEFS,
Selling off below cost of importation.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.

SURPRISING REDUCTION IN CLOAKS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S,
No. 473 Broadway.
Heavy ribbed gray circulars, only $8.
Heavy ribbed gray sleeve cloaks, only $10.
Black velvet cloaks at great reduction.
Also, a small invoice of colored velvet.
Mantillas and cloaks from $8 to $15.

6-4 VALENCIA PLAIDS ONLY 5S. 6D. PER YARD.
BEEKMAN AND COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open this morning another case
Of those beautiful 6-4 Plaid Valencias
At 5s. 6d. per yard.

GREAT BARGAINS IN BLANKETS.
Super 10-4 Whitney Blankets, only $3 per pair.
Also, splendid quality 11-4, for $5, worth $7 per pair.
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
RICH BLACK VELVET CLOAKS.
Received per late arrivals, and
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Nov. 16,
a great variety of new Paris made black velvet cloaks, which, together with those of our own manufacture, will be offered at prices 40 per cent. below original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
NEW BEAVER CLOAKS.
WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, Nov. 16,
an immense variety of entirely new styles of
RICH BEAVER CLOAKS,
and offered at prices much below their value.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

NEW AND ELEGANT CLOAKS
WILL BE OPENED THIS MORNING.
Over 5,000 in Beaver and Velvet.
THE RICHEST GOODS AT HALF PRICES.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

475 BROADWAY.
GREAT SALE OF FINE FURS,
REGARDLESS OF COST.
HUDSON'S BAY SABLES,
Some of the richest and darkest in the United States,
MINKS IN ALL QUALITIES AND SHAPES.
We have some Minks of
EXTRAORDINARY QUALITY.
ROYAL ERMINE and every other discription of fur for ladies and children.
Our furs are all genuine, manufactured under our own supervision, and guaranteed.
Purchasers will be satisfied with both goods and price.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

361 BROADWAY.
GREAT LIQUIDATION SALE OF
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK.
1,000 rich Stella shawls at $4 50.
800 rich plush borders at $5 50.
500 very rich plush borders at $8 50.
Great bargains this week.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S STOCK OF MATERIALS.
Now selling off by the yard or piece.
Including
Black and colored beaver cloths,
Velvets and silks,
Real guipure laces,
Fringes and trimmings.
ALL MUST POSITIVELY BE SOLD,
Totally regardless of cost.

361 BROADWAY.
BULPIN'S ENTIRE STOCK NOW SELLING OFF.
Great liquidation sale
OF CLOAKS, SHAWLS AND FURS.
One hundred thousand dollars of cloaks,
Fifty thousand dollars of shawls,
Fifty thousand dollars of furs,
ALL AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
TREMENDOUS BARGAINS.
The entire stock must positively be sold.

A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will continue their
GREAT SALE OF
CHEAP DRY GOODS
During the week, with large additions, bought at the recent
AUCTION SALES.
They will offer on Monday, Nov. 16,
500 MUSLIN DE LAINE
ROBES A QUILLE.
In cartons, at $5 each.
FRENCH MERINO ROBES.
With CHENILLE SIDE BANDS,
(A new article,)
At $6 each,
(Cost of importation, $14.)
A FINE LINE OF
ALL-WOOL PLAIDS,
BRIGHT COLORS,
AT 3s. PER YARD.
PARIS PRINTED MUSLIN DE LAINES,
(The latest Cashmere Styles,)
At 3s. per yard.
RICH BAYADERE SILKS.
At $1 per yard.
SILK ROBES A QUILLE,
At $13 each.
And a lot of
FLOUNCED SILK ROBES,
(Full Lengths,)
AT $8 50 EACH.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

CLOAKS, CIRCULARS AND SHAWLS.—
An immense variety of new styles
Cloth, Plush and Velvet Cloaks and Circulars,
MUCH BELOW USUAL PRICES!
Also, a full assortment of
FASHIONABLE WINTER SHAWLS,
Including Brochés, Plushes, Chenille, Woolen Plaid, &c.,
BELOW COST OF IMPORTATION!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CHEAP FAMILY LINENS!—LINEN DAMasks, Table Cloths, Napkins, Doilies, Pillowcase Linens, Sheetings, Shirtings, &c., &c., &c.,
REDUCED TO MANUFACTURERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

CARPETINGS AND CURTAIN MATERIALS, Window Shades, Gilt Cornices, Tassels, &c., &c.,
AT REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

FRENCH MERINOS BELOW COST.—1,000 pieces Colored and Black, of superior finish,
AT 5 SHILLINGS, WORTH $1,
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE PARIS DRESS SILKS—
Full and desirable assortment,
RETAILED BELOW WHOLESALE PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LADIES' WINTER DRESS GOODS—VAlencias, Poplins, Cashmeres, De Laines, Alpacas, De Beiges, Paramattas, Plaids, &c.,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

RICH CHINTZ FRENCH PRINTS—
Entirely new patterns, from auction,
YARD WIDE, at 1s. 6d.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

SPECIAL LOT OF RICH SILKS—
Just received from auction,
WILL BE SOLD
AT $2—COST $3 TO IMPORT!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

VALENCIA AND WOOL PLAIDS!—
All Choice Styles.
MUCH BELOW IMPORTERS' PRICES!
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

475 BROADWAY.
SHAWLS, SHAWLS, SHAWLS,
Our entire stock of
BROCHE,
CHENILE,
PLUSH BORDERED,
STELLA,
SCOTCH PLAID,
And other SHAWLS are all offered at less than cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

475 BROADWAY.
Our extensive establishment is devoted to but three departments:
SHAWLS,
CLOAKS,
FURS.
Aggregate amount of stock over $200,000, all new and of the richest description, and will be sold, commencing Monday, Nov. 16, at half the original cost.
CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 Broadway.

40 PER CENT. BELOW COST.
GREAT REDUCTION IN
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS.
The subscriber is prepared to
CLOSE CUT
His Fall and Winter stock of
CLOAKS, MANTILLAS AND FURS,
At Retail,
FOR CASH,
At 40 per cent. below cost prices.
W. B. MACKENZIE,
Nos. 294 and 296 Canal-st., Brandreth Building.

NOVELTIES IN RICH SILKS.
received by the *Canada*,
A. T. STEWART & CO.
Will open on Monday, Nov. 16,
An invoice of exquisite
SILKS, ROBES, &c., &c.,
of the latest
Fashions purchased in
Paris and Lyons
during the present commercial embarrassments.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

TO ECONOMICAL HOUSEKEEPERS:
A. T. STEWART & CO.
are now offering
11-4 Pure Linen
BARNSLEY SHEETING,
at 55 cents per yard.
Also,
Great Bargains
in
BLANKETS, FLANNELS,
TABLE DAMASKS &c.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade streets.

473 BROADWAY. 473
SILKS AND SILK ROBES
AT A DREADFUL SACRIFICE,
By BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
100 pieces COLORED ENGLISH SATINS at $1 50 per y'd,
Cheap at $3 per yard.
ROBES at $14; former price, $25.
BAYADERE SILKS, 5s. per yard; worth $1.
Also, a small invoice of LIGHT CHINA SILKS,
FOR EVENING DRESSES, VERY RICH,
Only $1 50 per yard.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Will open, on Monday the 16th,
Another case of those
Rich Black Bayadere Silks, at $1 and $1 12.
Also,
80 pieces more Emelines, at 3s., regular price 5s.
No. 305 (old No. 60) Canal-st., and No. 47 Howard-st.

MOURNING DRESS GOODS.
1 case All-Wool Black De Laines, 25 and 31 cents.
1 case French Merinos, 56 and 62½ cents.
4 cases Lupin's Bombazines, 69 cents, 75 cents, 82 cents, 87½ cents, 94 cents, and $1.
2 cases Shepherd's Plaids, 25 cents, previously sold at 62½ cents.
3 cases Fine English De Laines, 12½ cents.
N. B.—BEST FRENCH KID GLOVES, 50 cents.
Sales from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M.
At W. JACKSON'S [illegible]
No. 551 Broadway, [illegible] and Prince sts.

HONITON SETS [illegible] WORTH from $10 to $16, and [illegible] stock of rich laces and French embroideries [illegible] their value.
[illegible], No. 703 Broadway.

DRY GOODS.

NEW GOODS!!!
FOR CASH BUYERS,
AT WHOLESALE.
LATHROP, LUDINGTON & CO.,
Nos. 23 and 25 Park place,
and
Nos. 20 and 22 Murray-st.,

Are constantly making additions of new, fresh and desirable Goods to their stock, thus making their magnificent warerooms the most attractive resort in town, for buyers who have the cash to spend. There are hundreds of merchants visiting our city daily who cannot find at their old houses anything but the remnants and fragments of worn-out Goods and are seeking for just such an opportunity to fill out their memorandums as we offer. We, therefore, invite all such to call and examine the
LARGEST AND BEST ASSORTED STOCK
of
DRY GOODS
IN THE UNION
All of which will be offered at
ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES
FOR CASH.
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS,
TICKINGS, FLANNELS,
DE LAINES, PRINTS,
BLACK AND FANCY SILKS, BLANKETS,
MERINOS, ALPACAS,
PARAMATTAS, CLOTHS,
CASSIMERES, &c.
HOSIERY,
WHITE GOODS,
YANKEE NOTIONS, &c.

BARGAINS—BARGAINS.
PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES.
$100,000 WORTH OF DRY GOODS
TO BE SACRIFICED.
SILKS.
1,000 pieces Plaid and Striped Silk, of recent importations, reduced 25c to 75c. per yard.
200 pieces Black Silk, reduced 20c. to 50c. per yard; 8s. quality marked to 6s. 6d.; 10s. quality marked 8s.
SHAWLS.
Long Broché Shawls warranted all wool, marked down from $16 to $11. Square Shawls of similar quality $6; regular price $8. Long Wool Shawls reduced $2 to $4 each. Stella Shawls at half-price.
CLOAKS.
1,500 Brown and Black Cloaks, all of recent manufacture, in 30 different shapes, reduced $3 to $8 each. Cloaks made to order for the cost of the materials.
MERINOS AND PARAMATTAS.
800 pieces Lupin's French Merino, reduced 24c. to 50c. per yard, commencing as low as 45c.
1,500 pieces Paramatta, in every choice color, reduced 10c. to 25c. per yard.
DOMESTICS.
40 bales Unbleached Muslin, 3c. to 6¼c. per yard.
5 bales Brown Canton Flannel, heavy, 10c.
1¼-yards wide White Muslin, 10c.; 2¼-yards wide White Muslin, 1s. 6d.; Plaids, De Laines, De Beiges, &c.
N. B.—Every article not mentioned reduced 25 to 50 per cent.
H. B. CLAPP & CO.
Nos. 57 and 59 Catharine-st., cor. of Monroe.

PRODIGIOUS FALLING OFF.
The public are hereby notified that our prices for the following articles are all of 20 per cent. below those of any other establishment in New York. Our determination is to
CLOSE OUT
the whole of our present stock, no matter what the loss may be.

White French China Soup Tureens, each	[illegible]
White French China Sauce Tureens, each	[illegible]
White French China Covered Vegetable Dishes, each	75
White French China High Fruit Baskets	65
White French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	[illegible]
Gilt Band French China Dinner Sets, 149 pieces	[illegible]
White French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Gilt Band French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Fancy and Gilt French China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	[illegible]
Cut Glass Goblets, the dozen	[illegible]
Engraved Wine Glasses, the dozen	[illegible]
Crystal Cut Decanters, the pair	[illegible]
Colored Bohemian Decanters, the pair	[illegible]
Silver plated Table Spoons, per dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Spoons, per dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Table Forks, per dozen	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Sets, 6 pieces	[illegible]
Silver plated Casters, 6 cut bottles	[illegible]
Silver-plated Cake Baskets	5 00
Silver-plated Coffee Urns, each	[illegible]
Silver-plated Tea Urns	[illegible]

CUT OUT THIS LIST
and bring it with you. W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
Nos. 631 and 633 Broadway,
between Houston and Bleecker sts.

DRY GOODS.
ENORMOUS REDUCTION.
CLOAKS, very superior quality, in exclusive styles, 20 per cent. reduction.
SILKS, 12s. to 8s.
SILK ROBES, VELVET FLOUNCES, $75 to $45.
IRISH POPLINS, real, 14s. to 9s.
WOOL PLAIDS, very superior 6s. to 3s. 6d.
VALENCIAS, new styles, 12s to 8s.
Lyons Velvets, Shawls, Real Laces,
Guipure Laces, Valenciennes Laces,
Embroideries, Embroidered Edgings,
and Flouncings,
ALL AT GREAT SACRIFICE.
JAMES A. HEARN,
No. 775 Broadway,
above [illegible]-st.

CHEAP HOSIERY.
A. T. STEWART & CO.
continue the sale of
MEN'S AND WOMEN'S
STOUT MERINO VESTS,
at 75 cents each,
and the Men's and Women's Winter Gloves
at 25 cents per pair.
They have also made large additions to the
LADIES' WOOLEN HOSE and the
MEN'S WOOLEN 1-2 HOSE,
at 25 cents per pair.
Broadway, Chambers and Reade sts.

BLANKETS,
FLANNELS.
REDUCTION OF PRICES.
PATON & CO.,
No. 341 Broadway,
offer their entire stock of the above goods, together with a large assortment of
LINENS,
QUILTS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
AND CLOTHS,
AT RETAIL, FOR CASH,
AT PRICES LESS THAN COST OF IMPORTATION,
Also,
CURTAIN MATERIALS,
of every description, and Lace and Muslin Curtains, at equally reduced prices.

DRY GOODS
For Cash or Approved Credit.
STRANG, ADRIANCE & CO.
Importers and Jobbers, No. 183 Liberty-st.,
Will close out their Extensive Stock of
FALL GOODS at a great sacrifice, embracing
Magnificent Silk Robes,
and Dress Silks; also, French
Merinos, Valencias, Wool Plaids,
Coburgs, Bombasines, Alpacas, and
Great Variety of Dress Goods.
Linen, Blanket and Domestic
Shawls in great variety.
Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings.

GREAT SACRIFICE OF
CARPETS.
Owing to our heavy importations and the financial pressure, we have concluded to dispose of our STOCK at RETAIL for CASH, WITHOUT REGARD TO COST, consisting of:
MEDALLION WILTONS,
VELVETS AND BRUSSELS,
HEAVY SHEET OIL-CLOTHS, &c.
DOUGHTY & BROTHERS,
No. 341 Broadway,
Opposite the Park.

REMOVAL.
$75,000 STOCK OF CARPETS.
CLEARING-OUT SALE,
AT REDUCED PRICES, FOR CASH.
The subscriber, intending to move in January to his new store now building, (No. 375 Canal and No. 31 Howard, between Broadway and Elm sts.,) now offers his entire stock of Carpets, consisting of Velvets, Tapestries, 3-ply and Ingrain Carpets, Oil-cloths, Rugs, Mats, Table and Piano Covers, Rugs, Druggets, &c., at greatly reduced prices. Cash buyers are invited to an examination.
GEO. E. L. HYATT,
Nos. 444 and 446 Pearl-st.

FURS, FURS, FURS.
HUDSON BAY CO.'S
FUR WAREHOUSE,
Nos. 75 and 77 Maiden-lane.
MARK J. KING
(ESTABLISHED A. D. 1834, FOR WHOLESALING ONLY)
Offers at retail, for cash, his immense stock of
FURS, VALUED AT $400,000,
At a large discount from wholesale prices, for 30 days.

In consequence of the utter stagnation in business, and the impossibility of obtaining money through the ordinary channels, I am compelled to offer my whole stock of FURS, consisting of every article in the Fur line, from the finest Sable to the most common Coney, at a discount of 40 per cent from cost. All goods warranted.

FURS—FURS—FURS.
GEO. C. TREADWELL & CO.
Will sell their entire stock at
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
AT PRICES TO CORRESPOND
With the times.
No. 172 Water-st.

1,000 EMBROIDERED COLLARS AT 50 cents, worth $1. Also a fresh lot of Collars and Sleeves, and Handkerchiefs at half the original prices. Some few large Collars left, which will be sold at a sacrifice, at PETER ROBERTS', No. [illegible] Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

1,000 BLACK FRENCH LACE VEILS at $1 and upwards. [illegible] Black Thread do., just opened. Entirely new patterns, (both round and square corners.) Will be sold at less than European prices, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

$10,000 WORTH OF BLACK THREAD Laces will be opened on Monday morning. Also Guipure and French Laces, all widths. Must be sold at once, and great bargains will be offered, at PETER ROBERTS', No. 429 Broadway, corner of Howard-st.

NO. 429 BROADWAY, CORNER OF Howard-st. PETER ROBERTS will offer below cost, Point Aguille, Applique, Honiton, Valenciennes and Medallion Lace Sets, Handkerchiefs, Barbes, Capes, Coiffures, Flouncings and Laces, all widths.

CHEAP GOODS AT W. MATHEWS', NO. 54 Catharine-st. Cloths, Cassimeres, Silks, Velvets, Merinos, Plaids, Alpacas, &c. Also, domestics from the late sales at auction, at a small advance on cost. Cash buyers will find it to their interest to call.

DRY GOODS.—NO. 866 BROADWAY—A FULL assortment of housekeeping dry goods; blankets, fair quality, $2 12; Comfortables, Sheetings, Shirtings; large lot of Table Linen, very cheap; large lot fair quality Drop Napkins, at [illegible] per doz. E. COLE.

Business Matters.

A lively time was experienced at Lynn last week. A public meeting of citizens was held to devise means for relieving the pressure of the times. Resolutions, containing severe denunciations of the shoe manufacturers for sending shoes away to the country to be made up, brought out an acrimonious debate. After a bitter debate, the resolutions were rejected, as being calculated to do more harm than good, and on Tuesday evening, another set, of a more conciliatory nature, was presented and adopted. The demonstrations of the workmen against the manufacturers were of an extremely fierce sort. One young man recommended the stationing of a force at different points in the town, to seize all shoes intended for out-of-town workmen. Finally, the organization of a Journeyman's Secret Society was determined upon, in which all laborers in Lynn are to be invited to join, for the purpose of securing labor for themselves.'

The citizens of Fall River have held a meeting for poor-relief. A Committee was appointed to devise suitable measures.

The New-Bedford *Standard* says:

"The results of the hard times are making themselves felt in this city to some extent, though not so much as in the manufacturing cities. The number of paupers in the Almshouse is increasing gradually. It now contains about sixty-five persons. Twenty-one were taken from this city during the last month to the State Almshouse at Bridgewater."

The Relief Committee appointed by citizens of Newark have selected a room in which to deposit all the flour and provisions which may be donated, and further arrangements of a decisive character will be made.

The great gathering of unemployed in Independence Square, Philadelphia, in Thursday, whose proceedings have been partially reported by telegraph, numbered 8,000 persons. The *North American* says there was "a sea of heads, extending far beyond the ear-shot of the most powerful speaker.' The tone of the meeting was decidedly pugnacious. All about the grounds the following inflammatory handbill was posted:

"USURERS!—*These vampires of society have been instrumental in bringing on these dreadful times. These shavers have shaved our employers until they have reluctantly been compelled to close their mills, factories, and workshops, and to dismiss us from our benches and looms. We know that our employers sympathise with us. We know that they suffer with us. Their capital is in their mills and tools, and now idle and unproductive. *Let those Usurers disgorge!* and set the wheels of home industry in motion by supplying our employers with the means of resuming work, at legal interest, and all will be well."

Nothing of consequence was done, except much talking. The *North American* adds:

"We fear the objects of the meeting were frustrated by the character of some of the speeches. A gentleman informed us that one of the officers was a noted policy vender, while another had been mixed up with lottery affairs nearly half his life. The gentleman we refer to said he had fifty dollars to distribute among the *needy*, but not among such as composed that meeting. Another person said, that to attend it, four of his men had thrown down their tools, leaving unfinished work, of which the completion was a matter of anxiety to him and that for such dereliction he should discharge them to-day. Numbers of the 'unemployed' we noticed smoking cigars, wearing good apparel, and sporting no inconsiderable amount of jewelry upon their persons."

Several property owners in Harrisburg have voluntarily reduced their rents.

NEW-JERSEY.

INTRODUCTION OF WATER.—The Water Commissioners appointed by the Legislature to introduce the Passaic water into the city of Hoboken, some time since advertised for proposals for a loan of $60,000, to enable them to accomplish the object, but before the advertisements had been published the requisite length of time, an injunction was obtained against them, by which they were restrained from acting. That injunction having been argued before the Chancellor and dissolved, the Commissioners have again advertised for the loan, and we understand that assurances have been given that the money will be furnished without delay, and the work of laying the pipe commenced by the 1st of December. It is now thought that the water will be introduced to at least a portion of the city by the 1st of January.

LABORERS' STRIKE.—Some sixty men, employed upon the Cunard Dock at Jersey City, as coal-wheelers and freight-handlers, struck on Saturday for higher wages. The Company have been paying them $1 a day, and the demand is for an increase to $1 25 per day. The Steamship Company, before the dull times came on, paid the latter price, but they say that business, both in freight and passengers, has decreased to such an extent that they are forced to reduce the wages of their employes. The strikers, on Saturday, expressed a determination not to resume work, or allow others to work, until their terms were acceded to. There are, doubtless, hundreds of men unemployed who would be satisfied with a dollar a day, but they dare not go to work for the Company for fear of violence from the strikers.

HUDSON COUNTY COURT.—Since the conclusion of the Cueva case, the Court has been engaged in the trial of smaller criminal causes. A young man named MORRIS V. GILL, indicted for passing counterfeit money, was placed on trial on Wednesday afternoon, which resulted on Thursday in a verdict of guilty. The prisoner was a Morris Canal boatman, and he passed the bad money in Jersey City.

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS and JOHN H. MCCUTCHLOU, indicted for highway robbery, were tried on Thursday afternoon and acquitted.

The trial of JOHN H. ACKERMAN, of Sea Caucus, indicted for assault and battery, with intent to kill, upon one JACOB ANDERSON, was concluded yesterday, with a verdict of "Guilty of the assault and battery.'

The case of ABBE AUGUSTUS STRAUSBURG, indicted for perjury, was taken up Friday afternoon. This is the last case that will be tried this term. The panel of jurors, except those engaged in this case, were on Friday discharged. The convicted prisoners will be brought up for sentence to-day, after which the Court will adjourn for the term.

REPORT OF SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT.—The Superintendent of Schools in Jersey has made his report to the Board of Education for the month of October. The number of scholars registered at the two schools during the month was 1,887, out of which number there was an average attendance of 1,356, and of these 23 were colored.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets....*Carefully reported for New-York Times*

NEW-YORK, Saturday, Nov. 14, 1857—6 P. M.

ASHES—Quiet at former rates. Pearls, $6 37½@$6.50; Pots, $7 18¾@$7 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Is dull and drooping. Java, 16c.@16½c.; Maracaibo, 10¾c.@12c.; Rio, 9½c.@11c.; St. Domingo, 9¾c.; Native Ceylon, 13c. cash, and Laguayra at 10¾c.@12c.

COTTON—Continues scarce, quiet and nominal.

FISH—Dry Cod are salable and buoyant at $3@$3 40 ℘ cwt. Other kinds are heavy and languid.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour is depressed and declining. Sales 11,800 bbls.:

Common to good Superfine State	$4 80@$4 95
Extra State	5 00@ 5 25
Superfine Indiana and Michigan	4 80@ 4 95
Superfine Ohio	4 95@ 5 10
Fancy Ohio	5 20@ 5 30
Extra Indiana and Michigan	5 10@ 6 50
Extra Ohio	5 50@ 6 75
Fancy Genesee	5 35@ 5 45
Extra Genesee	6 00@ 7 75
Low to very choice Extra Missouri	5 75@ 8 00

Canadian is dull and lower. Sales 600 bbls. common to choice extra, at $5@$6 65 ℘ bbl. Southern Flour appears less active at old rates. The transactions include 1,100 bbls. low mixed to choice extra at from $5 10@$7 25 ℘ bbl. Rye Flour is quiet and languid at $3 50@$4 75 ℘ bbl. Corn Meal is selling slowly at $3 50 for Jersey, and $3 65@$3 70 for Brandywine, ℘ bbl. The supply is moderate. Buckwheat Flour, $2 12½@$2 37½ ℘ 100 lbs.

GRAIN—Wheat is inactive, and prices favor buyers. Sales 19,000 bushels, including fair White Canadian at $1 30; ordinary White Western at $1 20; fair Red do. (club) at $1 06; and good Red Southern at $1 28, ℘ bushel. Corn is less abundant and more sought after at firmer rates. Sales 25,500 bushels at 78c.@80c. for mixed Western, afloat and delivered; and 65c.@67c. for damp yellow, new crop, ℘ bushel. Rye and Barley are unchanged. Oats are salable and steady, at 45c.@47c. for Western; 43c.@45c. for State; 38c.@42c. for Jersey and Pennsylvania; and 36c.@40c. for Southern, ℘ bushel. The Hudson River boats brought down during the last 24 hours, 11,686 bbls. Flour, 27,000 bushels Wheat, 8,800 bushels Corn, 2,561 bushels Barley, and 1,500 bushels Oats. The following is a summary of the Chicago Breadstuff movements, since the opening of navigation, to Nov. 9:

RECEIPTS.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.
Totals	256,867	8,294,178	6,042,211	1,000,036

SHIPMENTS BY LAKE.

	Flour, bbls.	Wheat, bush.	Corn, bush.	Oats, bush.

Richmond, Va., Breadstuff Receipts (by Canal and Railroad) from July 1 to Nov. 1:

	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	50,242	39,923
Corn Meal, bbls	6,515	5,605
Wheat, bushels	753,547	794,787
Corn, bushels	76,719	113,990
Oats, bushels	13,373	13,567
Rye, bushels	2,537	1,946

Oswego, N. Y., Breadstuff Receipts by Lake during October.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	30,425	14,215	1,838
Wheat, bushels	1,842,116	2,016,697	773,249
Corn, bushels	268,518	651,252	275,370
Barley, bushels	90,739	42,592	48,499
Rye, bushels	146,382	37,908	13,309

Oswego Breadstuff Receipts from the opening of Lake Navigation to Nov. 1.

	1855.	1856.	1857.
Flour, bbls	106,141	144,902	77,544
Wheat, bush	4,228,749	6,585,400	3,911,404
Corn, bush	2,797,370	3,423,788	1,982,812
Totals..........150,871	8,137,565	6,831,288	358,694

HAY—Sales 1,300 bales North River at 50c.@65c. cash, ℘ 100 lbs. In Baltimore, during the week, Hay has been less sought after, and prices have favored buyers. Prime bale Hay, $16@$19; and loose, $12@$14, ℘ ton. Straw, having been sparingly offered and pretty briskly inquired for, advanced, closing at $18 for Rye, $12 for Oat, and $10@$11 for Wheat, ℘ ton.

HEMP—During the week ending Nov. 11, 137 bales dew-rotted Hemp were sold in St. Louis at $75@$85 ℘ ton.

HIDES—Are rather more sought after, but at declining prices. Stock in first hands 349,439, against 15,453 same time last year.

HOPS—Continue in limited request, at old rates; 5c.@8c., cash, ℘ lb.

IRON—Inactive at former nominal quotations.

LEAD—Holders are still claiming higher rates, but purchasers are not moving. 700 pigs Galena changed hands in St. Louis during the week ending Nov. 11, at $5@$5 25 ℘ 100 lbs.

LEATHER—Sole is brisker, but not dearer.

	SOLE.	
	Hemlock.	Oak.
Receipts during the week—sides	—	3,800
Sales	46,700	1,900
Stock at the close of the week—sides	425,100	42,200

LIME—Rockland: 80c. for Common, and $1 for Lump, ℘ bbl.

LUMBER—The Chicago receipts of Lumber, from the opening of navigation to Nov. 9, were 425,039,190 feet.

MOLASSES—Appears in moderate demand, at our quotations. Porto Rico, 25c.@30c.; Cuba Muscovado, at 20c.@25c.; New-Orleans, 35c.@40c., ℘ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—The demand is generally tame; prices of the leading articles show no remarkable change.

OILS—Essentially unaltered.

PROVISIONS—Pork is unsettled. Sales 400 bbls., in lots, at $19 60@$19 75 for Mess, and $16@$17 for Prime ℘ bbl. Cut Meats are in light supply and demand, at 10½c. for new pickled Hams, and 8c.@8½c. for Shoulders ℘ lb. Bacon 10c.@13c. ℘ lb. Lard is unchanged. The transactions since our last embrace 150 bbls. fair to prime, at 12c.@13c., ℘ lb. Beef is in demand, and is advancing. The transactions since our last consist of 200 bbls., in lots, at $14 for new repacked Western Mess; $15 for new extra do.; $9 50@$10 50 for Country Mess, and $6@$7 for do. prime, ℘ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $22@$25 ℘ tierce. Beef Hams $14@$17 ℘ bbl. Butter is dull, and down to 12c.@17c. for Ohio; 15c.@21c. for common to very good State, and 22c.@25c. for prime to choice do. ℘ lb. Cheese is heavy and languid at 6½c.@8½c., for common to choice.

The Cincinnati Hog trade continued depressed during the week ending on the 11th inst. 5,000 head were slaughtered on Monday and Tuesday. The *Price Current* says: "About 1,500 head were bought Monday at $5 25 to fill contracts made in September at $6, but we cannot hear of any sales to packers. Some of them are willing to pay $5, though it is quite probable if owners showed a disposition to sell freely at this rate, buyers would be disposed to hold back. The whole number which has arrived during the week does not exceed 5,000 head. There is no demand for new or old Pork, and the products of the Hogs now being cut will be shipped East, probably to seek a market. Lard is dull and irregular. Butchers' is offered at 7½c., without leading to much demand. Prime new made from cornfatted Hogs is held at 9½c.@10c., but there is very little demand for it. We heard of a small sale of Mess Pork at $14, but sales to any great extent could not be made at this rate." In Louisville, Ky., during the week ending the 10th inst., no important movements occurred in Hogs. The *Journal* states that "packers cannot get any accommodations at the banks, and are willing to buy only on time. The price offered is $5, net, and drovers are asking $5 50. It was reported yesterday, though we cannot vouch for its correctness, that contracts had been made in Bourbon county at $3 50, and in Anderson at $3, gross, both on time."

RICE—Appears in fair demand and is steady, at $2 75@$3 75 for inferior to choice, ℘ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—The demand is moderate at steady rates. Sales 700 hhds. Cuba, &c., in lots, at from 5½c.@8c. ℘ lb.

WHISKY—Sales 350 bbls. Ohio and Prison, at 23c.@23½c., cash, ℘ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Continued heavy and languid. For Liverpool: Cotton, ⅛d.@3-16d. ℘ lb.; Flour, 2s.@2s. 3d. ℘ bbl.; Grain, 8d.@9d. ℘ bush.; Resin, 2s.@2s. 6d. ℘ bbl.; Beef, 5s. ℘ tc.; and heavy goods, 24s.@25s. ℘ ton. For other ports, proportionate quotations. The latest charters have been: Ship *Wanderer*, from Calcutta to New-York, assorted cargo, at $9 ℘ ton; ship *John E. Thayer*, for San Francisco, 2,000 tons Coal, $11; two ships, from Philadelphia to Hong Kong, Coal, $12 50 and $13; a bark, from Bangor to Demerara, Lumber out free, thence to London, Sugar, £3 12s. 6d.; one to Alicante, Flour, 90c.; one, 300 tons, to Cork and a Market, Molasses, 5c. ℘ gall.; a Dan. brig, to a direct port in English Channel, Grain, 12d.; a brig, in Boston, from Norfolk to Trinidad, P. S., hhd. Staves, $12; one hence to Trinidad, P. S., hhd. Shooks, 30c.; one, 190 tons, to Port-au-Prince and back, $1,900; one, 290 tons, to Havana, $1,400; a schr. to Sombrero and back, Guano, $6 50; a brig, 250 tons, to Turk's Islands and back, Salt, 12c., cargo out free; a brig, from Jamaica to Bremen, and two from Nuevitas to New-York, on terms we did not learn.

PUBLIC NOTICES.

PROCLAMATION—MAYOR'S OFFICE, NEW-YORK, Nov. 12, 1857.—$250 REWARD.—Whereas, Theresa Muller, a Swiss woman, aged about 40 years, was (as is believed) brutally murdered on the night of the 6th instant, in house No. 32 Greenwich-st., in the City of New-York, by one or all of four men named James Toole, Morris O'Connell, William Hagan and Sailor Dan; and whereas, the person known as Sailor Dan is still at large, now, therefore, I, Fernando Wood, Mayor of the City of New-York, do, by virtue of the authority vested in me, offer a reward of two hundred and fifty dollars for the arrest and delivery of the said Sailor Dan to the authorities of this City. Said reward to be paid on his delivery to the keeper of the City Prison of said City.

FERNANDO WOOD, Mayor.

CORPORATION NOTICE FOR THE REDEMPTION OF LANDS AND TENEMENTS SOLD FOR ASSESSMENTS.—Public notice is hereby given to the owners, mortgagees, lessees, and persons otherwise interested in the lands and tenements sold in June, 1856, for the non-payment of assessments, that detailed statements of such lands and tenements as have not been redeemed from the said sale may be found in the *Evening Post*, a daily newspaper printed and published in the City of New-York. Such detailed statement describes the lands and tenements sold and not redeemed; the amount and the term of years for which they were respectively sold; when the time for the redemption thereof will expire, &c., &c. Copies of said detailed statement can be had by applying to the Comptroller's Office, New-York.

AUGUSTUS PURDY, Clerk of Arrears.

Comptroller's Office, New-York, Oct. 8, 1857.

OFFICE OF RECEIVER OF TAXES, (New Court-House,) No. 32 Chambers-st., New-York, Nov. 1, 1857. }

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT 1 per cent. will be added on the 1st day of December on all taxes remaining unpaid. Also, that 2 per cent will be added on the 15th day of December.

Checks and bills on City Banks taken. Envelopes containing money and bills not received. No money received after 2 o'clock. WILSON SMALL, Receiver.

NOTICE TO SHIPMASTERS.—CAPTAIN MOSES HOYT, Agent for underwriters for Nassau, N. P. and its vicinity, has been provided with a suitable vessel and wrecking materials in order to cruise on and about the Bahama Banks, and render advice and assistance to vessels stranded or in distress.

Shipmasters who may require aid or counsel in case of disaster, are respectfully requested to confer with Captain HOYT and unite with him in such measures as may be deemed best for the interests of all concerned.

NOTICE.—PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED AT the office of Messrs. CLARK & FAULKNER, No. 16 Wall-st., New-York, until the 20th inst., for the purchase of $58,000 in amount of the First Mortgage Bonds of the Scioto and Hocking Valley Railroad Company, said Bonds having been pledged as collateral. Terms cash.

THOS. BEALS.

THE BROOKLYN WHITE LEAD CO.

ESTABLISHED 1825.

This Company continues to manufacture their superior PREMIUM WHITE LEAD.

Being one of the oldest and most extensive establishments in the country for manufacturing WHITE LEAD, RED LEAD AND LITHARGE, FROM THE RAW MATERIAL.

Purchasers of their brands may rely on procuring the genuine article, on the most favorable terms for cash or credit.

They are always prepared to execute with promptness all orders for their various grades and qualities of LEAD AND ZINC PAINT, Dry or in Oil.

Business Address—No. 160 Front-st., New-York.

N. B. Purchasers should beware of the numerous bogus brands which fill the market.

COAL AT $5 PER TON.—THE PENNSYLVANIA Coal Company being unable to fully supply the retail demand for Coal from their yards No. 368 West-st., between Morton and Leroy sts., have for the convenience of families, made arrangements also to deliver for the present their superior White Ash Pittston Coal of all sizes, screened for family use, from

Pier foot of 22d-st., North River,

Pier foot of Jackson-st., East River,

at $5 per ton of 2,000 lbs. Cash to be paid in all cases when Coal is ordered. Coal will also be delivered on the same terms from the Company's yards foot of North 10th-st., Williamsburg. Pier foot of Cross Dock, near Taylor-st., Williamsburg; and Pier foot of Pacific-st., Brooklyn.

EDWIN H. MEAD, Secretary.

THE STORE NO. 12 LEROY-PLACE, Bleecker-st., between Greene and Mercer sts. This establishment will be opened on the system of the English Shades, on Monday, Nov. 16. It has been newly fitted up with a view to promote the comfort of visitors. A large stock of English and American ales will be on draught, and the wines and cigars will be of the finest quality. JAMES E. AYLIFFE, Proprietor.

SUPERIOR LARD AND TALLOW OILS, very fine, for machinery and burning. Barrels, 30 to gallons. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT GIRL, A SITUATION as regular waitress and chambermaid; assists with the washing, or as regular chambermaid; gives five years' City reference; wages $6. Also, her cousin, as plain cook or general servant; makes excellent bread, washes and irons well, or as children's nurse and seamstress; makes children's clothes; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—SITUATIONS AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, by a very experienced girl, who can tend an infant from its birth; would travel with a lady; also as a good cook and to wash and iron, as chambermaid and waiter and to do general housework in the City or country, by tidy, active young women. Call at No. 72 6th-av., in the store.

WANTED—AN AMERICAN SEAMSTRESS—ONE who would be willing to devote a portion of her time to housework, and have no objection to go a short distance from the City, and be satisfied with a moderate compensation, may find a good home for the Winter, by addressing a note to M. M. GRAY, Broadway Post-Office.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG WOMAN WHO HAS had long experience in City and country, a situation as neat and pastry cook; would go as laundress, in which she excels, or has no objection to go as cook, washer and ironer; her wages formerly has been from $10 to $14 per month; will take now in a steady place $6 or $7. Apply at No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation to cook, wash and iron, or would have no objection to do general housework in a small family; is a good baker. Can give the best City reference. Call to-day at No. 96 19th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear house, first floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A STEADY, ACTIVE man as groom, or groom and coachman; one who has experience from the earliest period of life, which will be seen by testimonials and reference from highly respectable families, and will be found both trustworthy and obliging. Has no objection to town or country. Address M. H., No. 79 Bleecker-st., saddle store, or at the *Times* Office.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RESPECTABLE Protestant young woman, as chambermaid and waiter, or to assist in washing and ironing, or to take care of children; is a good sewer, and perfectly understands her business. Best of City reference given. Call for three days, if not engaged, at No. 62 Concord-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED.—AN ENGLISH WIDOW LADY, AGED 30, of experience and respectability, wishes to supervise in a small family, or as useful companion to an invalid lady; would not object to the care of young children in a widower's family; understands family sewing, &c. Small remuneration required. Best of City reference given. Apply from 10 to 3 o'clock, at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE Scotch girl, as chambermaid or waitress, or to mind children and do plain sewing, or do plain cooking, or to wash and iron. Call at No 97 11th-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Can be seen for two days, top floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOMAN, a situation as seamstress; understands all kinds of family sewing; would assist with the chamberwork, or grown children. Good City references given. Call for 2 days at the Bond-st. House, room No. 22.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY THE VERY BEST OF female servants, both white and colored, who are willing to work for any wages, for the sake of homes during the hard times. Apply at No. 7 11th-st., near Broadway.

WANTED.—A GREAT NUMBER OF GIRLS WANT situations for City and country, at low wages. Apply at the Employment Society, No. 13 Bible House, Astor place. MRS. YORKSTONE, Matron.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE ENGLISH woman, a situation as professed cook. Best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 145 6th-av.

HELP WANTED.

NURSE WANTED—AN AMERICAN CHRISTIAN woman; one who is competent to take charge of a young infant. References required. Apply at No. 124 West 13th-st.

WANTED—A YOUNG MAN THOROUGHLY ACQUAINTED with the European banking business and exchange, be quick at figures, and have good references. Address, 2,554, Post-Office.

JOHN YOUNG COULD NOT ALWAYS supply all who called for servant girls, but now he can, and any who may have paid and was disappointed may now be suited, without charge, at the old Protestant Employment Office, No. 6 6th-av.

TEACHERS.

WANTED.—AN ACCOMPLISHED YOUNG LADY, capable of teaching English, French and music, and who has taught before, would go to live with a respectable family, her board to be an equivalent for salary. No objection to go out of town. Address S. S., *Times* Office.

WANTED—A PERSON QUALIFIED TO TEACH Book-keeping and Penmanship. Apply at No. 327 4th-av., between 9½ A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

YOU ARE
INVITED TO THE STORE OF
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
NO. 261 BROADWAY, CORNER WARREN-ST.,
To look at the
SPLENDID
ASSORTMENT OF JEWELRY
and
WATCHES,
of
THE BEST MAKERS KNOWN.
All Goods
WARRANTED.
NOW SELLING EXTREMELY LOW
FOR CASH.

AN INVOICE OF
$20,000
WORTH OF
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES
(Bought at recent sales)
WILL BE SOLD RETAIL,
AT 40 PER CENT. BELOW THE REGULAR
PRICES FOR CASH.
ALL GOODS WARRANTED.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner of Warren-st.

A
LARGE INVOICE
OF
BEAUTIFUL, NEW AND
FASHIONABLE JEWELRY,
GENUINE AND WARRANTED,
For
IMMEDIATE SALE,
EXTREMELY LOW FOR CASH.
We invite our customers to make their selections early.
ROBERT RAIT & CO.,
No. 261 Broadway, corner Warren-st.

GREAT REDUCTION.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY AT GREAT BARGAINS, FOR CASH.

The subscriber is now selling his stock of watches and jewelry at a great reduction in prices, being full 30 per cent. less than the usual retail prices.

Ladies' Bracelets, different styles	$20, usual price	$28
Ladies' Bracelets	12, usual price	18
Ladies' Bracelets	9, usual price	13
Ladies' Breastpins	8, usual price	12
Ladies' Breastpins	5, usual price	8
Ladies' Ear-rings	6, usual price	9
Diamond Rings	10, usual price	14
Diamond Rings	16, usual price	23
Diamond Rings	25, usual price	38
Diamond Rings	75, usual price	100
Gold Guard and Chatelaine Chains	14, usual price	20
Gold Fob and Vest Chains	15, usual price	22

Gold fob keys and seals, studs, sleeve buttons, finger-rings, with sets; seal rings, plain gold rings, pure gold wedding rings, gold spectacles and eye-glasses, gold thimbles and pens and pencils, gold lockets, gentlemen's breastpins, silver spoons and forks, silver porte-monnaies and fruit knives, at much less than ever before offered.

GEO. C. ALLEN, Importer of Watches and Jewelry, Wholesale and Retail, No. 11 Wall-st., 2d floor, near Broadway.

JOHN K. CURTIS, WATCHMAKER AND Jeweler, will sell all of his entire stock of watches, jewelry, and silver ware, at cost for cash. Give him a call before purchasing elsewhere. No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway.

SILVER PITCHERS, CUPS, GOBLETS, spoons and forks, napkin rings, &c., &c., at cost for cash, at JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st., five doors west of Broadway.

SOLID FINE GOLD PINS, EARRINGS, bracelets, vest and neck chains, lockets, scarf pins, studs, sleeve buttons, rings, &c., &c., &c., of the first quality, at cost for cash at JOHN K. CURTIS', No. 83 Bleecker-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

RAILWAY STOCKS WANTED.

The advertiser will exchange on fair terms for Railway Stocks or Bonds, the stock of a Coal Mining Company. Also City Bank stock for improved property in Brooklyn. Address, with particulars, Box No. 3,437 Post-Office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE FOR A STOCK OF clothing or other staple merchandise, valuable unincumbered real estate, situated contiguous to one of the most flourishing villages in the vicinity of Chicago. By attention the property could be made double its value in less than 18 months. Address Box No. 1,578 Post-Office.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES.

No. 806 Broadway, New-York.

No. 137 Montague-place, Brooklyn.

Classes now open for the reception of pupils.

Weekly assemblies for ladies and gentlemen at both establishments for practice in the Lanciers quadrille, German cotillion and all other dances.

For circulars, &c., apply at either Academy.

HILLGROVE'S DANCING ACADEMY.—Evening classes for ladies and gentlemen are now forming; ladies at 7, gentlemen at 8. At 9 o'clock P. M. the ladies and gentlemen will assemble together for the mutual improvement of both classes. Days of tuition, Mondays and Fridays at No. 527 Houston-st., between Broadway and Bowery; and on Tuesdays and Thursdays at No. 206 8th-av., near 21st-st. Also an afternoon class for ladies, misses and masters. Apply as above.

FERRERO'S DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 59 West 14th-st., New-York, and No. 122 Clinton-st., Brooklyn, are now open for the reception of pupils. Circulars can be had at the Academies.

KEROSENE
OILS
AT NO. 80 BEAVER-ST.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—THE OPERA.

MONDAY.

GENERAL NOTICE.

The public are respectfully informed that the opera ticket office of Hall & Son has been transferred to SIBELL's stationery store No. 20 Wall-st., at the *Evening Express* Buildings, corner Nassau-st.

MONDAY, Nov. 16.

LA GRANGE, D'ANGRI, BIGNARDI, GASSIER.

The great success of the ensemble of the Trovatore has induced the Directors to give,

FOR ONE NIGHT ONLY,
LUCREZIA BORGIA,

with a similar star cast:

Mme. De La Grange, first time this season....as....Lucrezia
Mme. D'Angri, the first time in America....as....Orsini
Signor Bignardi, first time....as....Gennaro
Signor Gassier....as....The Duke Alphonso

THE SECOND PARTS

will be given by the other principal artists of the Academy, who have kindly consented to tender their valuable services towards insuring a performance complete in every particular.

The sale of seats commences this morning, at the new ticket office, at

SIBELL'S STATIONERY STORE,

Evening Express Buildings, No. 20 Wall-st., corner of Nassau-st.; at C. Breusing's and the Academy.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA MATINEE.

THURSDAY NEXT, Nov. 19, at 1 P. M.

Many persons having been unable to attend the Matinée of last week on account of the shortness of the notice, the Directors beg to announce an

EXTRA MATINEE ON THURSDAY NEXT,

When will be given the star performance of

IL TROVATORE,

With its immense cast.

Madame LAGRANGE, Madame D'ANGRI, Signori BRIGNARDI, AMODIO, GASSIER.

Tickets 50 cents to all parts of the Academy.

NOTICE—The third Matinée will be given in the month of December.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1857.
Another Star added to the Constellation.
First appearance of MARIETTA ZANFRETTA,
FIRST FEMALE ROPE DANCER OF EUROPE.
GABRIEL, ANTOINE and JEROME RAVEL,
in the comic pantomime of THE FOUR LOVERS.
MARIETTA ZANFRETTA on the Corde Tendue,
in male and female costume.
Jerome's last novelty—BOREAS.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½.
Tickets 50 cents. Upper Boxes 25 cents.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

In consideration of the fact that for sixteen years "London Assurance," "Old Heads and Young Hearts," "The Irish Heiress," and many other comedies, written by

Mr. DION BOURCICAULT,

have been played without returning any remuneration whatever to the author, whose new comedy, "The Invisible Husband," is now drawing crowded houses, in a moment of great depression elsewhere, the management beg to announce the performances on

MONDAY, Nov. 16, for
HIS BENEFIT,

when will be performed the first three acts of

LONDON ASSURANCE,

with this celebrated cast:

Mr. Blake....as....Meddle
Mr. Lester....as....Charles
Mr. Walcot....as....Sir Harcourt
Mr. Davenport....as....Spanker
Mr. Levere....as....Cool
Mrs. Hoey....as....Lady Gay
Miss M. Gannon....as....Grace
Mr. Bourcicault....as....Dazzle

To conclude with the ever-attractive new comedy, in three acts, of

THE INVISIBLE HUSBAND.

Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. Holland, Mr. Davenport, Miss M. Gannon, Mrs. J. H. Allen, &c.

TUESDAY—The new comedy, in three acts, which has been for some time in preparation, written by Messrs. Goodrich and Warden for this theatre, entitled ROMANCE AFTER MARRIAGE, OR THE MAIDEN WIFE, will be presented, with new scenery, and a cast embracing the names of Mr. Blake, Mr. Lester, Mr. Walcot, Mr. A. H. Davenport, Mrs. Hoey, Miss Mary Gannon, Miss Sara Stevens, (her first appearance this season.)

The INVISIBLE HUSBAND every evening.

LAURA KEENE'S NEW THEATRE.

No. 624 Broadway, above Houston-st.

Continued success of the

GRAND SPECTACULAR DRAMA,

in five acts, acknowledged to be one of the most perfect representations ever given on the American stage.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, 1857,
(And every evening during the week,)
THE SEA OF ICE;
OR, A MOTHER'S PRAYER.

Louise de Lascours, }
Ogarita, the Wild Flower of Mexico, } Miss Laura Keene
Maria de Lascours. }
Carlos, an Adventurer, }
Marquis del Monte, } ....George Jordan
Barabas, a Sailor....J. Jefferson
Raoul de Lascours, Cap'n of the Urania, Mr. C. Wheatleigh

During the second act of the above thrilling play the Aurora Borealis, a phenomenon peculiar to the Arctic Regions, is exhibited with a fidelity which has called forth the warmest encomiums and enthusiastic applause, and entitles it to the distinction of being one of the most singularly beautiful scenic efforts ever produced upon the stage. The breaking up of the field of ice may also be regarded as a triumph of mechanical skill.

NOTICE.—Balcony chairs may be secured three days in advance, 50 cents each. Seats in Family Circle only 25 cents.

Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ precisely.

BURTON'S NEW THEATRE, BROADWAY.

First appearance of the wonderful Juvenile Actress,

MISS ANNA MARIA QUINN,

who will appear in seven characters, each essentially different.

MR. BURTON

will also appear in the farce,

MY SON DIANA.

Diana....Miss Anna Maria Quinn

ACTRESS OF ALL WORK.

Maria....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Bridget....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Flourish....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Goody Stubbins....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Lounge....Miss Anna Maria Quinn
Mademoiselle Josephine....Miss Anna Maria Quinn

FORTY WINKS.

Munns (a button maker)....Mr. Burton

BROADWAY THEATRE.

Sole Lessee....Mr. E. A. Marshall
Stage Manager....Mr. F. B. Conway

Doors open at 6½ o'clock, begin with overture at 7.

First night of the inimitable comedian,

MR. CHARLES MATHEWS.

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16, will be presented

NOT A BAD JUDGE.

Lavater (his original character)....Mr. Chas. Mathews

Pas seul by Miss Kate Pennoyer.

After which, PRACTICAL MAN.

To conclude with A CONJUGAL LESSON.

NO. 444 BROADWAY.

(Late Christy and Woods.)

NAGLE'S AMERICAN JUVENILE COMEDIANS,

Pronounced by the entire press and public of the South the most talented children of the age, appear for the first time in New-York, on

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,

In the Nautical Drama of

BEN BOLT,

Introducing 28 beautiful children.

SONGS AND DANCES,

And the Laughable Farce of

CHARCOAL SKETCHES.

Admission 25 cents. Doors open at 6 o'clock; commencing at 7½ o'clock.

BOWERY THEATRE.

Lessee and Proprietor....Mr. E. Eddy
Boxes and Parquette....25 cents; Pit....12 cents

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 16,

Knowles' Play of the

LOVE CHASE.

After which, the favorite Drama of

THE ADOPTED CHILD.

To conclude with the military spectacle of

THE FRENCH SPY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE,

Sole Lessee, Proprietor and Manager....A. H. Purdy.

Dress Circle, 25 cents; Pit, 12 cents; Orchestra Chairs, 50 cents; Private Boxes, 2d Circle, $5 exclusive, or $1 for each person. Doors open at 6¼: curtain will rise at 7 precisely. THIS EVENING, Nov. 16, will commence with THE SAVAGE AND THE MAIDEN.

After which, the Drama of THE PROPHETESS.

To be followed by the MOUNTAIN SYLPH.

Comic Tragedy of DUTCH RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM.—ANOTHER DECIDED NOVELTY—THE ROAD OF LIFE, which will be performed in a surpassingly elegant manner, THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock as an apt and seasonable illustration of labor and its lessons, wealth and its temptations, want and its consequences—with a cast of wholly unapproachable ability. THIS AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, THE YOUTH THAT NEVER SAW A WOMAN, followed by BLOOMERS IN LOVE. In addition to the AQUARIA, may be seen the Happy Family, Living Serpent, &c. Admittance 25 cents; children under ten, 13.

EMPIRE HALL, NO. 596 BROADWAY.

UNBOUNDED SUCCESS.

DR. KANE'S

ARCTIC VOYAGES,

with a description by

CHARLES GAYLER, ESQ.,

the popular Author and Dramatist,

Illustrated by a

GRAND SERIES OF PAINTINGS,

portraying the

BEAUTIES OF THE POLAR REGIONS.

Will be exhibited every evening at 8 o'clock; WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 3 o'clock.

Admission 25 cents; children half price.

THE STATUE OF BEATRICE CENCI,

by

MISS HOSMER, THE AMERICAN SCULPTRESS,

Is now on view at the exhibition of

BRITISH ART,

In the new galleries of the National Academy of Design one door from Broadway, in 10th-st., from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 to 10 P. M. Admission, 25 cents; season tickets, 50 cents.

CRYSTAL PALACE.—THIS ESTABLISHMENT being now in possession of the American Institute, the Trustees of this Association, in order to more fully carry out the purposes for which the Institute was organised, have determined to keep the building open daily, and afford space and motive power for testing and driving Machinery, New Inventions, &c., and are now ready to receive on exhibition all useful products in the arts. Steam-boilers, Engines, and Shafting, equal to 60-horse power, have recently been erected. A reasonable charge will be made for the power and space. For full particulars address W. B. LEONARD, Corresponding Secretary and Agent Crystal Palace.

POWERS' GREEK SLAVE, MARTYRDOM OF HUSS.

Diana and her Nymphs are a few among the hundred wonderful works of art on exhibition at the Dusseldorf Gallery—day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

STRANGERS SHOULD NOT FAIL TO SEE The great Dusseldorf Gallery of Paintings, Powers' Greek Slave, the Adoration, the Fairies, are each worth the price of admission. Open day and evening—No. 548 Broadway.

AMUSEMENTS.

WILL CLOSE DEC. 1.

THE EXHIBITION OF PAINTINGS BY MODERN ARTISTS OF THE FRENCH SCHOOL, which is now open at the OLD ART UNION ROOMS, No. 497 Broadway, from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., and in the evening from 7 to 10 o'clock. N. B.—The pictures will be exhibited by gas-light during the day, when necessary.

B. FRODSHAM, Secretary.

MUSIC AT HALF PRICE AT WATERS', No. 333 BROADWAY.—Pianos and Melodeons at lower prices than ever before offered in this market. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed on purchase. For sale on monthly payments.

HOUSES AND LOTS FOR SALE.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—AN ELEGANT first-class four-story house, in 34th-st., brown-stone front, built and finished throughout in the most superior style, with every improvement: will be sold on reasonable terms, or will be let at a very moderate rent to a good tenant. Apply at No. 53 East 34th-st., or to WYLLYS LYMAN, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSES TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET CHEAP.—THE NEW AND elegant, 16⅔ feet wide, four-story, English basement, brown stone front house, northeast corner 4th-av. and 3– h st., fronting on the avenue. Rent very moderate. Inquire of RANDOLPH W. TOWNSEND, No. 140 Broadway, New-York.

TO LET AT ORANGE—HOUSES AND OUT-houses, with about five acres of highly-cultivated grounds, on Scotland-st., North Orange, N. J.; the place is well stocked with various kinds of fruit; has fine vegetable garden, &c., &c., commanding a fine view of mountain and valley, and is within ten minutes' walk of the dépôt. Address S. WALES, No. 179 William-st., corner of Beekman.

TO LET—THE NEW FIVE-STORY STONE FRONT English basement dwelling house No. 972 Broadway, a splendid location and a gem of a house, 15 feet front, with all the modern improvements and in the immediate vicinity of Madison-square and the 5th-av. Possession given at once. Apply directly in the rear, of S. M. MEAD, No. 200 5th av.

TO LET—THE TWO THREE-STORY BRICK dwelling houses, replete with all the modern conveniences, such as gas, bath, water closets, furnace, &c., situate Nos. 38 and 42 President-st., Brooklyn, L. I. To a good tenant the rent will be very low to 1st May next. Apply at Arctic Fire Insurance Company, No. 29 Wall-st.

TO LET—THE FIRST FLOOR, BASEMENT AND cellar of a first-class, marble-front store, No. 96 Liberty-st., about 200 feet west of Broadway, newly painted and in first-rate order, at a reasonable rent. Apply to A. VANDERPOEL or JAS. E. McLANAHAN, No. 14 Broadway, up stairs.

TO LET—BRICK DWELLING NO. 567 SIXTH-av., near 33d-st.; contains front and back basement, front and back parlor and side-room, three rooms on second floor, four on third, fourth floor unfinished; numerous closets in good order, gas and Croton. Possession immediate. Rent $50 per month.

TO LET—HOUSES, WITH MODERN IMPROVEments, on 46th-st., near 7th-av.; one on 32d-st., near 3d-av.; a large house and 9 lots on 93d-st. and 4th-av.; two houses, with gas, Croton, &c., on 125th-st. Rents moderate. Apply to E. H. BROWN, No. 72 Wall-st., from 1 to 3 P. M.

TO LET—A DESIRABLE APARTMENT, THE second floor and front basement of house No. 29 King-st., consisting of six rooms, with gas and Croton water. Inquire of HENRY HAWKEY, in rear of No. 31 King-st., or of A. RAYMOND, No. 51 Chatham-st.

TO LET—A FURNISHED HOUSE IN TWENTIETH-st., near 4th-av., to a private family only; 3-story; 12 rooms, with the improvements in perfect order. To see the house, apply at No. 58 East 22d-st., after 10 o'clock. Rent $1,200.

A FIRST-CLASS MODERN BUILT house and lot will be exchanged for a farm of 70 to 100 acres, in good order, with good buildings, supplied with fruit and wood, within 15 or 20 miles of New-York. Address Box 114 Elizabeth, N. J., giving full particulars.

FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET—FOR THE next five months. A two-story and attic house, neatly furnished, with small garden, situated on 152d-st., Carmansville, opposite the Dutch Reformed Church, in the best neighborhood near New-York. To a good tenant the rent would be moderate. Apply to MOREWOOD & CO., No. 64 Broad-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—BETWEEN TENTH AND 23d sts., worth from $10,000 to $15,000, and in a good neighborhood, for which a part cash will be paid, and a fine country residence, at cash price, (clear of all incumbrance,) for the difference, situated within an hour from the City. For further particulars, apply at No. 18 Exchange-place, room No. 16, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY property, railroad bonds or good stocks—A splendid country seat on the North River, with 100 acres of land, beautifully situated, and of easy access. Also, a magnificent farm of over 500 acres, well wooded and watered, near Chicago. Also, a fourteen-acre town plot, with water privilege, at a populous Western city. Also, a first-class country residence, with over 20 acres of land, four miles from the Exchange. Apply to J. COCKROFT, No. 13 Merchants' Exchange, Wall-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE WANTED—NOT to exceed 25 miles from the City, near a railroad dépôt and pleasant village. Location healthy. House and out-buildings of modern construction and in good condition, needing no new outlay; adapted for Winter as well as Summer. From 10 to 30 acres of first quality of land under good improvement, well fruited and watered. Bargain to be closed this Fall. Possession 1st April of next. Address, with full particulars, S. B., office of this paper.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Within one hour of the City; would be exchanged for merchandise, wild land in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, or a good farm. Address COUNTRY SEAT, office of this paper.

INSTRUCTION.

ALONZO FLACK, A. M.,

Principal of Hudson River Institute,
At Claverack, N. Y.,
Offers board and tuition for $120 a year.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, LONG ISLAND, opposite 70th-st., enters on its eighteenth session Nov. 1. Twelve pupils are received, who, with the principal and teachers, form a family circle in which no opportunity passes unimproved for the cultivation of correct sentiment and refined manners. Music and the modern languages are taught by resident teachers, and the means for conferring a thorough academic education are of the highest order. Mrs. WM. JONES receives applications at her residence, and circulars are mailed, or may be had from J. H. WILLIAMS, Esq., No. 383 Broadway, or T. L. CHESTER, Esq., No. 6 Wall-st.

GEO. C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL—No. 872 Broadway, corner of 18th-st., reopens Sept. 7. Six assistant teachers and a teacher of gymnastics; lessons, as far as possible, taught in school. There is a Primary Department for boys of from 6 to 8 years. Circulars may be had at the school, at No. 156 2d-av., and at RANDOLPH'S book store, No. 683 Broadway.

GEORGE S. PARKER AND JOHN McMULLEN'S Classical, French, English and Primary School, No. 922 Broadway, entrance in 21st-st. The new term begins Sept. 7. Pupils are prepared for college or the counting-room. Those between the ages of six and ten are under the care of a female teacher. The Gymnasium is open to all departments. Circulars may be obtained at the school rooms, and at the bookstores of R. LOCKWOOD & SON, T. J. CROWEN and C. S. FRANCIS.

BOYS PREPARED FOR BUSINESS.—MR. DOLBEAR, No. 609 Broadway, will commence a special course this day to prepare boys, practically, for business by Jan. 1. They will become quick in figures, rapid business writers, good book-keepers, and learn more than in a year at ordinary schools. Terms for hard times only $15. Three seats vacant. Regular terms $25.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 809 Broadway, (2d floor.) A thorough and efficient education is here imparted to a select number of pupils, under a discipline mild but decided.

R. B. WIGGINS, A. M.

SPECIAL NOTICE—MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.—The classes for French, German, Spanish, Italian and other studies are to commence about Nov. 20. For terms, &c., see class-book at desk of the Library, Clinton Hall.

H. E. RUSSELL,
Chairman Class Committee.

$2—FOR TEN LESSONS OF ONE HOUR EACH—Regular charge $10. New Writing Classes commence this day and evening. Ladies 12 and 7 o'clock. Gentlemen at 4, 5 and 8 o'clock P. M. Private instruction given. Book-keeping as usual.

OLIVER B. GOLDSMITH, No. 362 Broadway.

POSTPONEMENT.—SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY Institute, Perth Amboy, N. J.—Rev. ELIAS S. SCHENCK, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate. Winter Term commences Nov. 16.

THE MISSES ROHR RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public that their boarding and day school, No. 33 West 33d-st., will be reopened on Monday, Sept. 14.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—WINTER TERM opens Nov. 17, and continues 14 weeks. Foreign Music Teacher. Bill per Term $36 75. For circulars, address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, A. M., Fort Plain, N. Y.

MOUNT WASHINGTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE—No. 218 4th-st., corner of Macdougal st., opened its fifteenth school-year on Monday, Sept. 14. GEO. W. CLARKE, JAMES FANNING, Principals.

MADISON-SQUARE COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE, No. 926 Broadway. Messrs. LYON & KARGE, Principals, offers superior facilities in every department to pupils of all ages.

$130 PER YEAR—BOARD AND TUITION.—Ashland Collegiate Institute, Greene County, N. Y. Students received at any time. Circulars, &c., No. 129 Nassau-st., up stairs.

A CIRCULAR OF THE HOME SCHOOL, New-Haven, Conn., can be had of Mr. HADDEN, 283 Broadway, or of the Principal, A. G. SHEARS, A. M.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE

Of toys, fancy goods, Yankee notions, &c., for cash, at No. 43 Maiden-lane, New-York. This large and well-selected stock (recently imported) is now offered at wholesale and retail, at prices to suit the times. This stock consists of French, German, English and domestic toys, games, musical instruments, China vases, figures and ornaments, bronzes, perfumery, dressing-cases, ladies' work boxes, reticules, porte-monaies, purses, tobacco and snuff boxes, meerschaum pipes, and more than the usual variety of fancy goods, which will be sold to cash buyers at less than auction prices. EDWARD HEN,

Assignee of Jolley & Tiers.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, PLEASANTLY located up-town, in a large house, with modern conveniences, having more room than they use, would add to their family circle a gentleman and lady, or two gentlemen, who can appreciate a quiet home with people who have business of their own and know how to mind it. For terms, references, &c., address UP-TOWN, Box No. 1,179 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—FAMILIES OR SINGLE GENTLEMEN may now procure handsome rooms, with permanent board, where the comforts of a genteel home may be enjoyed, at moderate terms; house first-class, containing all the modern improvements. Apply at No. 3 Ashland-place, second door from Greenwich-av. Access by 6th-av. cars and Amity-st. stages.

BOARDING.—AN UNFURNISHED ROOM WITH board for a gentleman and his wife, in a plain American family, where few boarders are taken; also, a furnished room for a party of young gentlemen who would room together. Terms moderate. Apply at 5 Laight-st.

BOARDING.—A PRIVATE FAMILY, RESIDING in 14th-st., in a first-class house, would let, with board, a parlor and bedroom on second floor, to a gentleman and wife, or single gentleman. Address HOME, Box No. 2,387 Post-Office.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, AND several single gentlemen, can be accommodated at No. 11 West 11th-st.; first-class house and moderate terms.

BOARDING.—A FRONT ROOM AND BEDROOM to let with board to two gentlemen in a private family. Apply at No. 141 West 34th-st. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th-st., near Union-square. Also, rooms for gentlemen.

MURRAY HILL.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMily will let a suite of furnished rooms on the second floor, with large private parlor, to a family of first-class boarders or two gentlemen and wives. Apply at No. 42 East 36th-st., between Madison and 4th avs. References exchanged.

NO. 36 EAST THIRTY-FIFTH-STREET, MURRAY HILL.—A suit of rooms on second floor—a very pleasant parlor and other rooms, in a first-class house, occupied by the family of a clergyman; with or without partial and private table. Madison-avenue stages pass near the door.

NO. 107 CLINTON-PLACE, (EIGHTH-ST.,) between 5th and 6th avs. Very desirable and well-furnished front rooms (parlor and bedroom) on third floor can be had, with board, in this convenient and pleasant location, if applied for immediately. Dinner at 6. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 143 MADISON-STREET—A BACK room on the third floor to let, with board for two friends wishing to room together, will be let on moderate terms to suitable parties; gas and water in the room; house heated by furnace; bath in the house. Apply as above. References exchanged.

NO. 20 WEST-SIXTEENTH-STREET, NEAR FIFTH-AVENUE.—An elegant suite of rooms on second floor; also single rooms, may be had, with board. Terms reasonable. References exchanged.

NO. 18 TENTH-STREET.—A SUITE OF rooms or room and bedroom, for a family or single gentleman, may be had, with the comforts of home. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—THREE MINUTES' walk from Wall or South-st. ferry. Two gentlemen can obtain pleasant rooms in a private family, with partial board. Apply at No. 44 Joralemon-st. The best of reference given and the same required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN WITH their wives, or single gentlemen, can be accommodated with very pleasant and comfortable rooms and good board by applying at No. 79 Sands-st., corner of Jay, Brooklyn. References required.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—NEAR THE CITY Hall; a large front room well furnished, for a gentleman and wife, or two single men, to let with board in a private family. Address, with real name and place of business, J. S. OGILVIE, *Times* Office.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—FROM EIGHT TO ten minutes' walk to Fulton and Wall-st. Ferries; handsome modern-built house, in a desirable neighborhood. Terms moderate. No. 49 Concord-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE gentlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A LARGE, PLEASANT front room, at No. 229 Hicks-st. References exchanged.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—TWO SINGLE GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and separate rooms in a private family, at No. 11 Tillary-st., near Fulton-st.

BOARD WANTED, IN BROOKLYN—BY A gentleman and wife in a private family; would prefer there being no other boarders; terms must be moderate, and location pleasant; not more than 10 or 15 minutes from Fulton or South Ferries. Address, with full particulars, stating terms, &c., S., Box No. 1,497 Post-Office, New-York.

BOARD WANTED—IN NEW-YORK OR BROOKlyn, with unfurnished rooms, by a gentleman, his wife and a single gentleman, in a private family of the first class, (no other boarders preferred;) terms not to exceed $14 per week for the three; references unexceptionable, the applicants being such as the most fastidious would approve of. Address HERMAN, *Times* Office.

BOARD WANTED—FOR TWO GENTLEMEN, with their wives, one infant and nurse, between Bleecker and 40th sts., and 4th and 6th avs. References exchanged. Address, with location and terms, W. W. N., *Times* office.

BOARD WANTED—IN AN AMERICAN PRIvate family of respectability, for a gentleman, wife and daughter six years old. Terms must be moderate. Address PROVIDENCE, Jr., through the Broadway Post-Office, till Nov. 20.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEman, between Bleecker and 20th sts. and 2d and 8th avs., for $3½ per week. Unexceptionable reference given and required. Address K. S., *Times* office.

TWO GENTLEMEN CAN BE ACCOMMODATED with board at No. 145 Clinton, near Grand-st.

BOARD IN JERSEY CITY.—TWO GENtlemen can be accommodated with board and pleasant rooms, at No. 109 Washington-st., only three squares from the ferry.

WANTED—BOARD, IN A RESPECTABLE FAMily, for three persons, between 20th and 50th sts., and Broadway and 9th-av. Terms must be moderate. Address G. N., Union-square Post-Office.

WANTED.—WILL TAKE TO BOARD IN A PRIvate family, two children. Good religious instruction. Apply at No. 333 Broadway, second floor.

PERSONS WISHING TO BE RELIEVED from household cares and extra expenses connected therewith, may hear of a gentleman and wife who will take charge of house and board the parties for the same. Address U., *Times* Office.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, OF TWO PERSONS, have a furnished room on third story, with gas, &c., to rent, to a gentleman. References given and required. Any note addressed to D., No. 455 3d-av., will be promptly attended to.

ROOMS TO LET.—A SMALL FAMILY HAVING more room than they require, would let one or two rooms to single gentlemen, with breakfast if required. Apply at No. 215 Bleecker-st.

CORTLANDT-STREET HOTEL,

NO. 28 CORTLANDT-STREET,
BOARD REDUCED FROM $2 TO $1 50 PER DAY.
J. S. STEBBINS, Proprietor.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

THE PERSONS NAMED IN THE ANNEXED list are requested to be at the Office of the Commissioners of Metropolitan Police on THURSDAY, the 19th inst., at 1½ o'clock. By order of the Board,

GEO. W. EMBREE, Chief Clerk *pro tem.*

THIRTEENTH WARD.

William Bryden.
Edward Collard.
John E. Combs.
George Ferguson.
Edward Lockwood.
George Gastlin.
Alonzo Hawley.
James Cunningham.
Peter Seymour.
Daniel M. Brown.
Peter Vanduzer.
John Shyers.
John Smith.
Peter F. Tyler.
J. Howell.
Thomas H. Seymour.
J. W. Fuller.

W. P. Hallock.
J. H. Johnson.
Franklin Boyd.
Augustus Wood.
George M. Seymour.
Sandy Higgins.
George Smith.
James Buber.
James R. Martin.
H. B. Steers.
Henry Poillon.
James Coam.
Francis Brown.
William Osborne.
Robert Roulston.
Thomas E. Emery.
Lewis Roth.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING OF THE People's Union Convention will be held at No. 18 4th-av., on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 7½ o'clock P. M.

A. F. DOW, President.
J. W. BARKER, Vice-President.
J. LATHROP, }
C. RAMSAY, } Secretaries.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.—AN ADJOURNED meeting of the inventors and exhibitors of the Twenty-ninth Annual Fair will be held at the rooms of the Institute, No. 351 Broadway, on MONDAY, Nov. 16, at 7 o'clock P. M., after which M. P. COONS, Esq., will deliver an address. Subject—*Inventors and their Inventions.*

GERMAN SOCIETY.—AN ADJOURNED MEETing of this Society will be held on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 7 o'clock, P. M., in the basement of St. Matthew's Church, Walker-st. Punctual attendance of members is requested.

H. ROCHELL, Secretary.

MISCELLANEOUS.

GIFTS, GIFTS, GIFTS.

GIFTS DOUBLE THE VALUE OF FORMER PRESENTS GIVEN AWAY,
AT
EVANS & CO.'S
GREAT ORIGINAL GIFT BOOKSTORE,
No. 677 Broadway.
SECURE YOUR HOLIDAY GIFTS WITHOUT COST.

With every book sold the purchaser receives one of the following

LIST OF PRESENTS.

Gold and silver watches; large double-case miniature lockets; gold, stone, onyx, turquoise, lava, mosaic, jet, florentine and plain gold brooches; bracelets, armlets.

Bosom pins, gold neck chains, sets of studs, and sleeve buttons, in variety; gold pens and pencils, silver-pencils, gold pens, gents' heavy gold rings, ladies' finger rings, &c.

Having reduced our rates of small presents, we are enabled to promise satisfaction in EVERY INSTANCE.

Orders from the country executed with dispatch.

Catalogues sent free to any address upon application.

Address EVANS & CO.,

Principal Wholesale and Retail Store, No. 677 Broadway, La Farge Buildings.

D. W. EVANS, }
J. H. PRESTON. }

AUCTION SALES.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY, Auctioneer, Office No. 4 Broad-st.

REGULAR SALE OF STOCKS AND BONDS.—IMPORTANT NOTICE. In order to PREVENT FICTITIOUS QUOTATIONS, and to assist those who are desirous of making ACTUAL SALES, Mr. NICOLAY has concluded, at the solicitation of many of his numerous patrons, to sell securities (in addition to his REGULAR SALES MONDAYS and THURSDAYS) EVERY DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, when desired, and to receive, in addition to his REGULARLY ADVERTISED LIST, such Bonds, Stocks and other Securities as may there be presented TO BE SOLD at PUBLIC AUCTION. This arrangement will enable parties to sell at such times as suit THEIR OWN CONVENIENCE, without regard to his REGULAR DAYS OF SALE.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY will sell, THIS DAY, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange:

$500 Washington City and Mining Co.. 1st mortgage 10 ℘ cent. bonds
$3,000 Tennessee State 6 ℘ cent. bonds of 1892.
$15,000 Cleveland and Pittsburg Railroad 1st mortgage 7 ℘ cent. bonds.
$2,000 New-York State 6 ℘ cent. stock of 1873.
$18,000 Cincinnati, Wilmington and Zanesville Railroad 2d mortgage bonds.
$6,000 Milwaukee and Superior Railroad farm mortgage 8 ℘ cent. bonds.
$14,000 La Crosse and Milwaukee Railroad 2d mortgage 8 ℘ cent. bonds.
$500 Sun Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853.
$300 Commercial Mutual Ins. scrip of 1857.
$300 New-York Mutual Ins. scrip of 1853.

50 shares Park Bank	$100 each
40 shares Gallatin Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
25 shares Metropolitan Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
20 shares Humbolt Fire Ins. Co.	$100 each
10 shares North American Fire Ins. Co.	$50 each
20 shares Fulton Fire Ins. Co.	$25 each

Securities received in addition to the Catalogue during every sale. Next regular sale THURSDAY, Nov. 19. Special sale TO-MORROW. Regular auction sale of Stock and Bonds every MONDAY and THURSDAY. Also special sales all other days. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale, and at the Brokers' Board on commission. Interest allowed on all moneys deposited on trust, and dividends collected. A large variety of Stocks and Bonds constantly on hand at private sale.

ALBERT H. NICOLAY,
Stock Auctioneer and Banker, New-York.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

BY SIMEON DRAPER.—OFFICE NO. 46 PINE-st., corner of William-st.—Auction sales at the Merchants' Exchange TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS; also, special sales on any other days when required. Stocks and Bonds bought and sold at private sale; also, at the Board of Brokers. To avoid fictitious quotations, and facilitate those who desire to make bona fide sales, Mr. DRAPER will be present at the Merchants' Exchange, at 12½ o'clock P. M., each day, and receive for sale at public auction such certificates of stocks, bonds, &c., as shall there be presented for that purpose, in addition to his regular advertised list. Special sale THIS DAY at 12½ o'clock at the Merchants' Exchange. For particulars see catalogue.

THIS DAY, (Monday,) Nov. 16.

The following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 36.
Mill & Ray, due Oct. 23—$890 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$437 13.
Jas. de Gray, due Jan. 16, 1858—$310 65.
25 shares American Exchange Bank, $100 each.
200 shares Brunswick City Stock.
10 shares Union Bank Stock $50 each.
$3,000 6 per cent. bonds Stock of Tennessee.
$18,000 7 per cent. first mortgage bonds of Cleveland and Pittsburg R. R. Co. (hypothecated.)
$51,000 7 per cent. East Tennessee and Georgia R. R. Co. bonds guaranteed by the State of Tennessee, due July 1, 1886, interest payable January and July 1, $1,000 each.
$1,000 6 per cent. band of the City of Memphis, due 1855.
$5,000 6 per cent. bonds of the City of Memphis, guaranteed by the State of Tennessee.

F. NASH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF RICH AND COSTLY HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Rich wilton and velvet carpets, costly French plate, pier and mantel mirrors, three suites of rich parlor furniture; rosewood piano forte, 7-octave, elegantly inlaid with pearl, and solid pearl keys—one of the most superb instruments ever made; valuable oil-paintings, pearl and silver cutlery, &c., at No. 51 West 16th-st., near 6th-av. F. NASH will sell, THIS DAY, (Monday,) at 10½ o'clock, the entire furniture of the above house, which is of the best description; consisting of large and costly pier and mantel mirrors, superior rosewood piano-forte, elegant suites of parlor furniture in rich crimson and maroon brocade; one do. in green and gold; costly rosewood and secretary bookcases, solid carved rosewood centre, sofa and pier tables; three superior rosewood etageres, marble tops, with mirror doors and backs; elegant rosewood reception chairs, in rich satin and tapestry; rosewood corner etageres, with mirror backs; rich lace window curtains and shades, bronze and ormolu clocks, costly Sevres and Dresden vases and rich parlor ornaments, etc., with a number of fine oil-paintings. Dining-room and chamber furniture—Elegant extension tables, chairs, rich gold-band decorated tea and coffee sets, elegant ruby and cut-glass ware pearl and silver cutlery, cake baskets, casters, bureaus, wash stands with marble tops, costly decorated China toilet sets, best hair mattresses, feather beds and bedding. French oval mirror, mahogany suites of furniture in hair cloth, cottage and mahogany spring-seat chairs, rosewood hall stands, oil-cloth, stair carpets, gas chandeliers, &c.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.,

WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY, Nov. 18 and 19, at 11 o'clock each day, in the gallery over the store No. 23 Nassau-st., a superb collection of oil-paintings, a private collection just received from Europe, consisting of 200 first-class pictures of the French, Dutch, Flemish and Dusseldorf schools. Among the artists may be found the works of Van Goyen, Roos, De Wrt, Vandervelde, Demente, Beckhuysen, Brackalear, Lechtenheld, Shelphout, Woerst after Van Dyke, De Votre, Helst, J. J. Spohler, Tencate, J. Bergmann, Van Heda, J. Koken, Weber, Koster, Ommegank, Wengaardt, Brughel, Brunfort, De Cuirer, Meiners, Hilverdurk, Wedemeyer, Berg, J. W. Schirmer, Noerr, Koekook, Jan Steen, Tuburg, Verbookhoven, Molenaer after Rembrandt, Van Hove, Weenex, and others of equal celebrity. Also, several superb copies of Roman pictures of celebrity, by the great master, Guisippi Mazzoline. Also, an original picture, "The Butterfly," by Constant Wanters, of the Dusseldorf school, with others of equal celebrity. Also, several fine pictures by T. W. Whitley, Hart and others. The above paintings are now on exhibition.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Auctioneer.

IMPORTER'S SALE OF SUPERB PARIS FANCY GOODS—Consisting in part of elegant bronze, marble and gilt clocks, superb French china dinner and tea sets, elegant Parian statuettes and groups, superb bronzes, Sevres and French china vases, Bohemian glassware in great variety, superb papier mache desks, jewel cases, &c., solid sterling silver ware, Carrara marble statuary, and a superb collection of first-class oil paintings to be sold at NIBLO'S
On Nov. 16, 17 and 18, by
E. & F. H. SCHENCK.

The saloon will be thrown open to the public for the exhibition of the goods on MONDAY, 16th inst., at 9 o'clock, A. M. The sale of the goods to commence in the evening at 7½ o'clock, and to continue each day and evening till the whole is disposed of. To be positively sold without any reserve.

HENRY H. LEEDS & Co., Auctioneers, Office No. 23 Nassau-st.

WILL SELL AT AUCTION—ON TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 23 Nassau-st., elegant Fancy Goods just imported from Paris—Superb vases, ebony goods, writing desks, dressing cases, work-boxes, bohemian and opal vases and card receivers mounted in ormolu, fancy articles, ink-stands, shaving-cases, furnished and mounted in silver; a large and complete assortment of papier-maché goods, clocks, bronzes and other fine articles. Also, a large and valuable assortment of fresh Italian marbles, vases, groups, figures, large and small, real statuary, &c. Can be examined one day before sale.

HENRY B. HERTS, Jr., Auctioneer.

BY HERTS & MOSS.—ASSIGNEES' SALE.—Clothing, comprising over $20,000 worth of seasonable ready-made clothing, sack, frock, dress, business, Raglan and overcoats, of every possible description; also, cassimere, doeskin and satinet pantaloons; also, silk, satin, velvet, cloth, plush and other vests; also, a large stock of piece goods and trimmings, French and English cloths, cassimeres, doeskins, Petershams, pilot cloths, vestings, linings, trimmings, serges, alpacas, satinets, &c. To be peremptorily sold for cash, by order of Assignees. Catalogues ready on morning of sale.

IRVING & WATKINS, Auctioneers.

WILL SELL ON TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 10½ o'clock, at the salesroom No. 8 Pearl-st., a general assortment of household furniture, consisting of suites in brocatelle and hair cloth, sofas, tête-à-têtes and arm chairs, book-cases, wardrobes, desks, &c.; rosewood and mahogany bedsteads, hair mattresses, straw paillasses, washstands, bureaus, oak dining and hall chairs, hat racks, rosewood and mahogany parlor chairs in plush and hair cloth. Brussels and ingrain carpets, oil-cloths, &c. Also, kitchen furniture.

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

TUESDAY, NOV. 17, AT 11 O'CLOCK, AT the warerooms of T. GILBERT & CO., Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., special and unreserved sale of pianos, being their entire City stock, embracing carved rosewood, parlor, square, grand action and boudoir, plain, round, fancy and extra mouldings, sunk and plain tablets with and without the celebrated Æolian attachment; 7¼, 7 and 6¾ octaves. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

SIMEON DRAPER, Auctioneer.

A SPECIAL SALE ON MONDAY, NOV. 16, at 12½ o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, of the following business notes of hand, for account of whom it may concern:

Ely, Bowen & McConnell, due Oct. 19—$755 36.
Mills & Ray, due Oct. 28—$890 46.
S. & T. Lawrence, due Nov. 10—$437 13.
Jas. De Gray, due Jan. 16, 1858—$310 65.

M. B. BUTLER, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, &c.—On WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 55 Leonard-st., suites of parlor and bedroom furniture, in satin brocatel and moquet; tier and mantel mirrors, chandeliers, carpets, oil-cloths, bedding, kitchen utensils, &c.; 15 French mirror plates. Also, 1 rosewood piano. Descriptive catalogue on morning of sale.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

BANGS & CO. WILL OFFER FOR SALE TO-MORROW, Nov. 17, at 10½ o'clock, at their sales room, No. 85 Nassau-st., a large and desirable assortment of new and second hand furniture, comprising beds mattresses, bedsteads, parlor suites, chairs, etageres, sofas, lounges, cutlery, crockery, silver-plated ware, carpets, mirrors, fancy goods, oil-paintings, &c., &c., &c. Sale positive. Catalogues ready early on morning of sale.

J. S. H. BARTLETT, Auctioneer.

CROCKERY, GLASS AND CHINA AT auction, by J. S. H. BARTLETT, TUESDAY, Nov. 17, 10 o'clock, No. 221 Pearl-st. Peremptory sale without reserve of all kinds best white granite, blue and common ware, glass ware, China, Brittania ware, toys, &c. Goods well packed for shipping. Sale positive, rain or shine.

EZRA LUDLOW, JR., & Co., Auctioneers.

WILL SELL THIS DAY AT 12 O'CLOCK, at the Merchants' Exchange, $10,000 Brooklyn City 6 per cent. water loan bonds due 1877, sold flat; 15 shares Park Bank, $160 each; 15 shares Indemnity Fire Insurance Company, $100 each.

AUCTION SALES.

D. S. HOUGH, Auctioneer.

SPLENDID HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AT AUCTION.—DANIEL S. HOUGH, Auctioneer, office No. 78 Beekman-st., will sell TO-MORROW, (Tuesday,) at 10½ o'clock A. M., all the contents of the five-story sand-stone front residence No. 248 West 23d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., and near London-terrace. The house is sumptuously furnished throughout, and all in genteel order. In the basement is a full suite of dining-room furniture, extension table, buffet and chairs to match, besides a great variety of kitchen utensils, China dinner and tea sets, silver ware, castors, spoons, forks, liquor chests, ivory cutlery, cut-glass and Bohemian ware, &c. Sale positive. Deposits required of every purchaser. In the parlors are velvet carpets, three rosewood suites, side and wall etageres, pier glasses, centre tables, easy chairs and fauteuils, bronzes, clocks, vases, fine paintings, lace curtains, couches, bookcases and library secretary, rosewood piano, seven-octave; fine engravings. In the chambers are superior carved rosewood bedsteads, bureaus, commodes, sofas, couches, chairs, carpets, mahogany bedsteads, &c.; eighteen pure curled hair mattresses, and fine blankets and bedding of all kinds. Catalogues can be had at the banking office of B. F. Manierre, No. 220 Broadway, this day, and at the house on morning of sale.

T. GOLDSMITH, Auctioneer.

POSITIVE SALE OF ELEGANT CARVED rosewood parlor furniture, piano-forte, very finely inlaid, full 7-octave; gilt framed pier-glasses and paintings, table cutlery, glass and plated ware, on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at the residence No. 116 West 15th-st., at 10½ o'clock, without reserve, rain or shine. Those in want of superior furniture, but little used, would do well to attend, as every article is of the best description, made mostly to order, and consists in part of one finely inlaid piano-forte, 7-octave, warranted for two years; piano-stool and cover, several very valuable oil-paintings, rich frames, excellent and choice subjects. Parlor furniture, en suite, vis: Two suites heavily carved rosewood, 7 and 9 pieces, covered with richest satin brocade, carved rosewood reception chairs. Voltaire chairs, in satin; two very large French plate mirrors, &c.

B. B. BANGS, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BANGS & CO. WILL continue to sell, this week, by virtue of a chattel mortgage, the balance of the stock of dry goods contained in the store No. 317 Canal-st., (old No., 72,) consisting in part of silks, shawls, cloaks, de laines, Valencias, merinos, bareges, linens, embroideries, laces, hosiery, housekeeping goods, and every other article in the trade usually kept in first class stores. Sale to commence every day at 10 o'clock A. M., rain or shine.

J. BOGART, Auctioneer.

AUCTION NOTICE.—BY S. BOGART, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock, at No. 80 Warren-st. Sheriff's sale. Large stock of hosiery, gloves, gentlemen's furnishing goods, &c., &c.

VALUABLE GOLD MINE FOR SALE IN VIRGINIA.—In obedience to a decree of the Circuit Court of Buckingham County, Virginia, in two cases of Charles Sagory *vs.* Wissmann and others, and Wissmann *vs.* The Buckingham Coal Company and others, I will offer for sale at public auction in front of Buckingham Court House, on MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1857, a tract of land in the said County containing 300 acres, known as the Buckingham Mine, on which there is a gold mine which has been worked on a large scale and regarded as one of the best in this gold section. It is about six miles from the Court House, and upon it there are extensive buildings with a large steam engine, and a tunnel has recently been completed at great expense, which is said to add greatly to the value. The terms of sale will be cash as to so much as will be necessary to pay the expenses of the sale and the taxes on the property, and for the balance on a credit of 1, 2 and 3 years, equal installments, the purchaser being required to give bonds with good security, and the title retained as further security.

JOHN W. HASKINS, Commissioner.

PIANOS AT AUCTION.—THE LARGE STOCK of pianos, with and without the Æolian attachment, of T. GILBERT & Co.'s make, will be sold at the warerooms. Nos. 419 and 421 Broadway, corner Canal-st., on TUESDAY, Nov. 17, at 11 o'clock A. M. This sale is on account of the fire that occurred a short time since. Most of the pianos will be guaranteed. Terms cash.

FINANCIAL.

STATEMENT OF THE AFFAIRS OF THE MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF NEW-YORK,

For the Quarter Ending Oct. 31, 1857.

RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$197,396 66	
For Interest	5,642 97	—$203,039 63
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid Claims by Death, and additions to same	$98,189 17	
Paid Surrendered Policies, and additions to same	11,010 93	
Paid for Annuities	3,545 97	
Paid for Commissions	12,930 76	
Paid for Taxes, Advertising, Exchange, Postage, Law Expenses, Medical Examinations, Rent, Salaries, Fuel, Stationery, &c.	17,435 23	—$143,112 06
		$59,927 57
Add for Net Assets, as per last Report, August 31, 1857		$4,140,959 52
Total Assets		$4,200,887 09
ASSETS.		
Cash on hand and in Bank	$24,565 84	
Bonds and Mortgages	4,151,993 20	
Deposit for Taxes and Fire Insurance	4,806 05	
Amount due from Agents	19,522 00	—$4,200,887 09

The above account is exclusive of premiums due and not received, interest accrued, but not due, and amount of deferred premium account:

Policies issued during the quarter	381
Policies in force 1st November, 1857	10,473

I have examined the above report, and believe it to be correct,

SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES.

FREDERICK S. WINSTON,
MILLORD EILLMORE,
DAVID HOADLEY,
WILLIAM V. BRADY,
HENRY A. SMYTHE,
ROB'T H. M'CURDY,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,
WILLIAM BETTS,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,
WILLIAM MOORE,
JOHN H. SWIFT,
W. E. DODGE,
RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSEPH BLUNT,
NATHANIAL HAYDEN
JONATHAN MILLER,
ABRAHAM BININGER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,
JOHN WADSWORTH,
WM. J. BUNKER,
SAM'L M. CORNELL,
SAM'L E. SPROULLS,
JOHN M. STUART,
HAMLIN BLAKE,
ALFRED EDWARDS,
LUCIUS ROBINSON,
SAMUEL D. BABCOCK,
GEO. S. COE,
CHAS. J. STEADMAN,
CEPHUS H. NORTON,
WM. K. STRONG,
EZRA WHEELER,
WILLIAM H. POPHAM,
LYCURGUS EDGARTON,
W. SMITH BROWN,
GEORGE R. CLARK,
FRED'K S. WINSTON, PRESIDENT.

Secretary, ISAAC ABBATT. *Actuary*, SHEPPARD HOMANS.
Medical Examiner, MINTURN POST, M. D.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLECTIONS.—WE ARE making collections on all points in Pennsylvania of bankable and maturing paper, and can remit promptly on New-York for the same at the lowest rates.

Particular attention paid to the arrangement of claims past due.

We refer to Philadelphia merchants generally.

DAVIS & BIRNEY,
No. 25 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND, IRELAND, SCOTLAND AND WALES.

WE ISSUE SIGHT BILLS ON THE
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND,
BELFAST BANKING COMPANY, IRELAND.
In sums of £1 upwards, at $5 per £.
Address,
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.

OFFICE MANHATTAN OIL COMPANY, No. 16 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Nov. 7, 1857.—The Stockholders of this Company are hereby notified, that, in pursuance of a vote of the Directors, a meeting of the Stockholders will be held at the office of the Company on the first WEDNESDAY in December next, at 12 o'clock, M., to take into consideration and effect, if desirable, a reduction of the capital stock to three hundred thousand dollars, giving to all shares thereafter equal value and character.

N. T. CARRYL, WM. POLLOCK,
EDW. LEARNED, JAMES M. MOTLEY,
T. M. NIVEN, DANIEL R. JONES,
JNO. C. MALLORY, Directors.

ALL KINDS OF BROKEN AND UNCURRENT bank bills bought at the highest price. Foreign gold and silver bought and sold at best rates. Drafts for sale on England, Ireland and Scotland. JAMES M. TAYLOR, Specie and Exchange Broker, No. 183 Chatham-square, corner New Bowery.

CASH ORDERS FOR THE PURCHASE and sale of Stocks and Bonds solicited by MEIGS & GREENLEAF, No. 23 William-st., New-York. REFERENCES—Bank of the Republic, American Exchange Bank, Metropolitan Bank, Merchants' Bank.

WANTED—$4,000 OR $5,000 ON BOND AND MORTgage, on improved real estate in the City of New-York, worth double the amount. No commission allowed. Apply to CHARLES F. SANFORD, No. 29 William-st.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO., NO 59 WALL st., issue credits for Commercial and Traveling purposes, available in any part of the world.

MAGNOLIA, EAST FLORIDA.—THE HOUSE opened at this place by the subscriber two years since, as a residence for persons desiring to spend the Winter in a mild climate, will be ready for the coming season about the 1st of November. The climate is dry and healthful and the woods abound in game of all kinds. Magnolia is easy of access, being on the bank of the St. Johns' River, about 50 miles from its mouth. Safe and commodious steamers from Charleston and Savannah land regularly here, connecting with the well-known steamships from New-York and Philadelphia.

By this route the journey is made in four days at a cost of about $30. The journey may also be made as far as Savannah by Railroad.

Dr. BENEDICT, who resides at Magnolia, will take charge of such persons as may wish to place themselves under his professional care.

More particular information may be obtained by letter addressed to DR. BENEDICT, Magnolia, Florida.

NEW INVENTION OF ARTIFICIAL TEETH without metal plate or clasps, and can be inserted without extracting any teeth or roots. The teeth are three-fourths lighter than the porcelain. Dr. S. B. SIGESMOND has now the best certificates of the first citizens. Come and see. No. 651 Broadway, New-York.

RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT—Commencing June 3, 1857—Trains leave dépôt corner White and Centre sts.:

9:30 A. M.—Express Mail Train for Albany, stopping at all stations north of Williams' Bridge.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.

LEAVE TWENTY-SEVENTH-STREET.

7:45 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11 A. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
11:30 A. M.—White Plains Train, stopping at all stations.
2:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
4 P. M.—Millerton Train, stopping at all stations.
5 P. M.—Croton Falls Train, stopping at all stations.
6 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.
8 P. M.—Williams' Bridge Train, stopping at all stations.

WM. J. CAMPBELL, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after Monday, Nov. 9, 1857, and until further notice, passenger trains will leave pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz.:

Dunkirk Express, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

Rockland Passenger, at 3:00 P. M., from foot of Chambers-st., via Piermont, for Suffern and intermediate stations.

Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Newburg, Middletown and intermediate stations.

Emigrant at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo and intermediate stations.

The above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, every day.

These Express trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira, Canandaigua and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Binghamton with the Syracuse and Binghamton Railroad, for Syracuse; at Corning with Buffalo, Corning and New-York Railroad, for Rochester; at Great Bend with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, for Scranton; at Hornellsville with the Buffalo and New-York City Railroad, for Buffalo; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad, for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

CHARLES MORAN, President.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—Connecting at New-Hampton with the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, and at Easton with the Lehigh Valley Railroad.

FALL ARRANGEMENTS—Commencing Oct. 28, 1857. Leave New-York for Easton and intermediate places from Pier No. 2, North River, at 7:30 A. M., 12 M., and 3:30 P. M.; for Somerville, by above trains and at 5 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, which leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st. at 7:30 and 12 M., 3:20 and 5 P. M.

Passengers for the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad, will leave at 7:30 A. M. only; for Lehigh Valley Railroad at 7:30 A. M. and 12 M. only.

JOHN O. STEARNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, *via* JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line. Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M., $3; 12 M., $2 25; stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

No baggage will be received for any train, unless delivered and checked 15 minutes in advance of the time of leaving.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FROM OCT. 19, 1857, trains will leave Chambers-st. Station as follows: Express trains, 6 A. M. and 5 P. M. Albany Mail and Freight train, 7 A. M. Albany Passenger train, 11½ A. M.; for Sing Sing, 9¾ A. M. and 4 P. M.; for Poughkeepsie, 12¾ and 3¾ P. M.; for Peekskill, 5½ A. M. The Poughkeepsie, Peekskill and Sing Sing trains stop at the way stations. Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts. Trains for New-York leave Troy at 6¾ A. M. and 12:35 and 5¾ P. M., and East Albany at 7 and 8:25 A. M., and 1 and 6:10 P. M.

FLUSHING RAILROAD—LEAVES FULTON Market Wharf, by steamer ISLAND CITY, at 6:45, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 3:50, and 6:5 P.M. The cars leave Flushing, L. I., at the same hours, meeting and exchanging passengers with the boat at Hunter's Point—through in 50 minutes. Fare 25 cents.

WM. M. SMITH, Receiver.

BANK NOTICES.

IN THE MATTER OF THE BOWERY BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been appointed by Hon. HENRY E. DAVIES, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the Bowery Bank, of the City of New-York, and all the creditors of the said Bank, are required within thirty days from the 5th day of November, A. D. 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank, before me, at my office, in the banking-building on the corner of Broome-st. and the Bowery, in the City of New-York. And all persons indebted to said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to said Bank, and to pay the same. And all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned, within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contracts of the said Bank are here by required to present the same in writing, and in detail, to the undersigned at said office within said time.—New-York, Nov. 7, 1857.

JOHN A. STEWART, Receiver.
SCHELL, SLOSSON & HUTCHINS, Attorneys.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ISLAND CITY BANK.—Notice is hereby given that the undersigned has been by Hon. Charles A. Peabody, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, appointed receiver of the property and effects of the Island City Bank; and all creditors of the said Bank are required, within thirty days from the 30th of September, 1857, to exhibit and establish their demands against said Bank before me, at my office, No. 21 Nassau-street, New-York. And all persons indebted to the said Bank are hereby required to render to the undersigned, at said office, within said time, an account of all debts and sums of money owing by them respectively to the said Bank, and to pay the same; and all persons having in their possession any property or effects of the said Bank, are hereby required to deliver the same to the undersigned within said time, and all persons holding any open or subsisting contract of the said Bank are hereby required to present the same in writing and in detail to the undersigned, at said office, within said time.

J. F. BUTTERWORTH, Receiver.
BURRILL, DAVISON & BURRILL,
Attorneys for Receiver.

IN THE MATTER OF THE EAST RIVER BANK.—Notice is hereby given that I have been appointed, by the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, Receiver of the property and effects of the East River Bank, of the City of New-York; and all creditors and persons having claims or demands against the said Bank are required to exhibit and establish such claims or demands before me, at the former banking-house of said bank, on the corner of Third-av. and Eight-st. in the City of New-York, within thirty days from the date hereof. And all persons having possession of any property belonging to said bank, and all persons indebted to said bank, are required to account and answer to me at said banking-house within the aforementioned time for the value of such property, and to pay such indebtedness. And all persons having open and subsisting engagements or contracts of the said bank are required to present the same in writing and in detail to me, within the aforementioned time at said banking-house.—Dated Oct. 23, 1857.

DAVID BANKS, Receiver,
BANKS & ANDERSON, Att'ys for Receiver, 128 Nassau-st.

PACIFIC BANK.—NEW-YORK, NOV. 10, 1857.—The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of four per cent., payable on and after the 1st day of December. The Transfer Book will be closed from the 20th inst. to the 1st prox. By order of the Board.

R. BUCK, Cashier.

IRVING SAVINGS INSTITUTION, No. 96 Warren-st., one door from Greenwich-st.—Interest at the rate of six per cent. on sums from $1 to $500. Open daily from 10 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Mondays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 4 to 7 P. M.

V. L. BUXTON, Sec'y. W. W. CONCKLIN, Pres.

MARINERS' SAVINGS INSTITUTION—3d-av., corner 9th-st., open daily from 8 A. M. to 2 P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday from 5 to 8 P. M. Interest allowed on deposits. I. T. SMITH, Sec.

DIVIDENDS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY,
New-York, Friday, Nov. 6, 1857.

THE DIRECTORS HAVE THIS DAY DECLARED out of the profits a dividend of 10 per cent., payable to the Stockholders on and after the 11th instant. The transfer book will be closed until the 12th instant. By order, FREDERIC HOFFMAN, Sec'y.

OFFICE OF THE EAGLE FIRE COMPANY, No. 71 Wall-st., New-York, Nov. 2, 1857. A Dividend of Ten per Cent. has been declared, payable on the 6th inst. By order of the Board of Directors.

J. H. LEGGETT, Secretary.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

AN EXTRA CARVED 7-OCTAVE ROSEWOOD four round cornered piano-forte, stool, music books, &c., for sale at an unprecedented low cash price, made to order for the owner two months ago, who paid $600 for it; has magnificent carved legs, superb pearl keys, high, rich tone, and a perfect drawing-room piano-forte, the most celebrated city make, with unexpired warrantee for two years, and will be given to the makers if desired; price for the piano, stool and box for shipping purposes $300, a sacrifice, will be offered to an immediate cash customer. Can be seen at the owner's residence, No. 678 6th-av., near 39th-st., after 7 A. M.

A BARGAIN FOR CASH.—PRICE $210.—Splendid rosewood 7-octave piano forte, round corners, carved case and legs, inlaid with pearl, cost $400; splendid tone, City maker, new short time ago. The piano-stool, together with $20 worth of music, given with it. Apply for three days, No. 156 1st-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

RAVEN, BACON & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO Bacon & Raven,) piano-forte manufacturers; wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments may be found, exclusively of our own manufacture, warranted in every respect.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrest-plank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

GREATEST BARGAIN.—MAGNIFICENT grand diagonal 7-octave rosewood piano made by one of the best makers, and warranted in perfect order, having been used a few months; cost $500. Will be sold for $200. Can be seen at No. 141 9th-st.

CHICKERING & SON'S PIANO-FORTES—Including the various styles manufactured by this celebrated establishment; also, a large variety of second-hand Pianos, for sale at very reduced prices, at No. 506 Broadway.

H. WARREN.

$4 50 DOUBLE SOLE WATER-PROOF SEWED BOOTS, NOW READY. ALSO, THOSE $3 50 CONGRESS BOOTS AT JONES', NO. 1½ ANN-ST., NEAR THE MUSEUM.

FOR EUROPE.

FOR ENGLAND AND FRANCE, 1857 AND 1858.—NEW-YORK AND HAVRE STEAMSHIP COMPANY.—The United States Mail steamship ARAGO, 2,500 tons, DAVID LINES, Commander, and steamship FULTON, 2,500 tons, J. A. WOTTON, Commander, will leave New-York, Havre and Southampton for the year 1858 on the following days:

LEAVE NEW-YORK:	LEAVE HAVRE:
Arago, Saturday, Nov. 14.	Fulton, Tuesday, Nov. 17.
Fulton, Saturday, Dec. 12.	Arago, Tuesday, Dec. 15.
Arago, Saturday, Jan. 9.	Fulton, Tuesday, Jan. 12.
Fulton, Saturday, Feb. 6.	Arago, Tuesday, Feb. 9.
Arago, Saturday, M'h. 6.	Fulton, Tuesday, M'h. 9.
Fulton, Saturday, April 3.	Arago, Tuesday, April 6.
Arago, Saturday, May 1.	Fulton, Tuesday, May 4.
Fulton, Saturday, May 29.	Arago, Tuesday, June 1.
	Fulton, Tuesday, June 29.

These steamers, built expressly for Government service, with double engines under deck; every care has been taken in the construction of hull and machinery to insure safety and speed. The ships have five water-tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Recent experience has demonstrated the absolute necessity of this mode of construction. The accommodations for passengers are believed to combine every comfort and convenience that can be desired.

PRICE OF PASSAGE:

From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 1st Cabin	$130
From New-York to Southampton & Havre, 2d Cabin	75
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 1st Cabin	800f.
From Havre or Southampton to New-York, 2d Cabin	400f.

To passengers going to London, these steamers offer the advantage of economy, both in time and expense.

Specie delivered in London.

No passage secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

All letters and newspapers must pass through the Post-Office.

For freight or passage, apply to W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway; WM. ISELIN, Agent, Havre; CROSKEY & CO., Agents, Southampton; LIVINGSTON, WELLS & CO., Paris.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are:

The ATLANTIC, Capt. OLIVER ELDRIDGE.
The BALTIC, Capt. JOSEPH COMSTOCK.
The ADRIATIC, Capt. JAMES WEST.

These ships having been built by contract expressly for Government service, every care has been taken in their construction, as also in their engines, to insure strength and speed; and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort.

Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first cabin, $130; in second do., $75. Exclusive use of extra size state rooms, $375. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth can be secured until paid for. The ships of this line have improved water-tight bulk-heads.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM LIVERPOOL.
Saturday, June 20 1857	Wednesday, June 24 1857
Saturday, July 4 1857	Wednesday, July 8 1857
Saturday, July 18 1857	Wednesday, July 22 1857
Saturday, Aug. 1 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 5 1857
Saturday, Aug. 15 1857	Wednesday, Aug. 19 1857
Saturday, Sept. 12 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 2 1857
Saturday, Sept. 26 1857	Wednesday, Sept. 30 1857
Saturday, Oct. 10 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 14 1857
Saturday, Oct. 24 1857	Wednesday, Oct. 28 1857
Saturday, Nov. 7 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 11 1857
Saturday, Nov. 21 1857	Wednesday, Nov. 25 1857
Saturday, Dec. 5 1857	Wednesday, Dec. 9 1857
	Wednesday, Dec. 24 1857

For freight or passage, apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones, or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof expressed therein.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.	
Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins,
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone,
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott,
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang,
AMERICA, Capt. Wickman,
NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie,
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. York Wednesday, Nov. 11.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston Wednesday, Nov. 18.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Nov. 25.
NIAGARA, Wickman, leaves Boston Wednesday, Dec. 2.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 9
AMERICA, Lott, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 16
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves N. York Wednesday, Dec. 23

Berths not secured until paid for.

An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For Freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR LIVERPOOL.—THE UNITED STATES Mail steamship ADRIATIC, JAS. WEST, Commander, will depart with the United States mails for Europe positively on SATURDAY, Nov. 21, at 12 o'clock M., from her berth at the foot of Canal-st.

For freight or passage, having unequaled accommodations for elegance and comfort, apply to

EDWARD K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st.

Passengers will please be on board at 11 o'clock A. M.

All letters must pass through the Post-Office; any others will be returned.

The ATLANTIC, Capt. O ELDRIDGE, will succeed the ADRIATIC, and sail Dec. 5.

NOTICE.—The steamers of this line have improved water-tight compartments.

No expense has been spared to make the steamers of this line in all respects as good as new, and the thorough examination given them proves their mode of structure yet unequaled.

N. B.—Hereafter the regular built ships for this line will perform the entire service.

GREAT REDUCTION ON FARE TO EUROPE.

First Cabin.......$80 | Second Cabin.......$50

In the first-class paddle-wheel steamship ARIEL, 2,000 tons, C. D. LUDLOW, Commander, and NORTH STAR, 2,500 tons, P. E. LEFEVRE, to sail from pier No. 3 North River, at noon precisely, carrying the United States Mails, viz.:

Leave New-York for Southampton, Havre and Bremen.	Bremen for Southampton and New-York.	Havre and Southampton for New-York.
N. Star,	Saturd'y, Nov. 28	Weds'day, Dec. 2.
Ariel, Sat'y, Nov. 28	Saturday, Dec. 26	Weds'day, Dec. 30.

These steamers touch at Havre. Specie delivered in London and Paris. For passage or freight apply to D. TORRANCE, Agent, No. 5 Bowling-green, New-York.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW.—EDINBURG, 2,500 tons, WILLIAM CUMMING, Commander; NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander; GLASGOW, 1,952 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander. The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing these new and powerful steamers from New-York to Glasgow direct, as follows:

FROM NEW-YORK.	FROM GLASGOW.
Edinburg, Sat'day, Oct. 31, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Oct. 31
Glasgow, Wed'day, Nov. 25, 12 noon.	New-York, Nov. 18
New-York, Wed'ay, Dec. 16, 12 noon.	Edinburg, Dec. 2
Edinburg, Wed'ay, Dec. 30, 12 noon.	Glasgow, Dec. 19

RATES OF PASSAGE:

First class, $75; third class, found with cooked provisions, $30. An experienced surgeon attached to each steamer. For freight or passage apply to JAMES RAEBURN, Agent, No. 17 Broadway. New-York City bills or gold only received for passage.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR CHARLESTON, FLORIDA AND MEMPHIS, TENN.—SEMI-WEEKLY UNITED STATES MAIL SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP LINE.—The steamship COLUMBIA will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely. For freight, apply on board, where all bills of lading will be signed, and for passage, at the office of SPOFFORD, TILESTON & Co., No. 29 Broadway. The magnificent and very fast going steamship NASHVILLE, L. M. MURRAY, Commander, will succeed and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 21. The favorite steamers CAROLINA and EVERGLADE make regular trips to Florida, connecting with the steamers from New-York, and leaving Charleston every TUESDAY. Through tickets to Jacksonville $31; to Pilatka, $33. Through tickets to Memphis, Tenn., may be had by applying as above.

PARTICULAR NOTICE.—Hereafter steamers of the line will leave at 3 o'clock.

FOR PORTSMOUTH, PETERSBURG AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship ROANOKE, Capt. THOMAS SKINNER, will leave on WEDNESDAY, 18th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River. She will arrive at Portsmouth the next afternoon, and at Petersburg the following morning. Passengers for the South will proceed directly on by the great Southern Mail Line. Those for Richmond will arrive there early on Friday morning. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage and fare, with stateroom, to Norfolk, $8, to Petersburg and Richmond, $10. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 32 Broadway.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—UNITED STATES MAIL LINE.—The favorite steamship FLORIDA, Captain ISAAC CROWELL, will leave for Savannah on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 18, from pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock, P. M., precisely. Bills of lading signed only on board. For freight or passage, apply to SAM'L L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

The steamship ALABAMA, Captain G. R. SCHENCK, will succeed the above, and leave on SATURDAY, Nov. 21.

IRON AND HARDWARE.

BUCK SHOT, DROP SHOT AND BAR LEAD.—Our tower being now in full operation, we are enabled to furnish the above articles in any quantity.

We call especial attention to the quality and extra sizes of our manufacture. We warrant the contents of the bags to be the same as the samples shown—equal to the best, and to any offered in this market.

TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, CLINCH NAILS, Horse-shoe Iron, Nail Rods, &c., made of superior charcoal Iron, at the Sable Iron Works, for sale by the agent of the manufacturers, MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 86 Broad-st. Parcels for the West can be delivered at Rouse's Point, Troy or Albany.

RAILROAD IRON.—1,000 TONS NEW-YORK and Erie pattern, fifty-six pounds per linear yard—Crawshay's make—in Bond, for sale by

THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st., near Broadway.

LAND WARRANTS.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED
BY TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
NO. 76 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand

U. S. PASSPORTS—INDISPENSABLE TO TRAVELERS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, and Commissioner of all the States, No. 1½ Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Bounty Lands, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured.

MEDICAL.

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For Purifying the Blood. This is a purely Vegetable Extract. It contains no powerful drastic drug to debilitate the system, or mineral poison to ruin the constitution. Thousands have been cured by it, and tens of thousands may be restored to health by its use. Beware of spurious imitations, which bear the same relation to it as the counterfeit does to the genuine dollar. Prepared and sold by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 160 Fulton-st., New-York.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU!

—HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Gravel.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Bladder.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures diseases of the Kidneys.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu cures Dropsy.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of "Buchu," for general weakness.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from excesses.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from exposure.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for all diseases arising from imprudence.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu for Secret and Delicate diseases.
HELMBOLD'S Extract of Buchu is taken by male and female.

JOY TO THE AFFLICTED.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

For nervous and debilitated sufferers, and removes all the symptoms, viz.: Loss of power, loss of memory, general weakness, dimness of vision, languor and universal lassitude of the muscular system, temporary suffusion, loss of sight, inability, &c.

If these symptoms are allowed to go on, (which this medicine invariably removes,) soon follow fatuity and epileptic fits. Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those direful diseases—Insanity and Consumption?

The records of Insane Asylums, and the melancholy deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness of the truth of this assertion.

With woful measures, wan Despair,
Low sullen sounds his grief beguiled.
HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU gives
Health and vigor to the frame,
And bloom to the pallid cheek.

If you are suffering with any of the above distressing ailments, procure the remedy at once.

Evidence of the most reliable and responsible character open to the inspection of all.

Price $1 per bottle, or six for $5, delivered to any address.

Address letters H. J. HELMBOLD, No. 52 South 10th-st., Assembly Buildings, Philadelphia.

Agents: BARNES & PARK, Broadway; F. C. WELLS & CO., No. 115 Franklin-st., C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, New-York; and of all druggists and dealers throughout the United States, Canada and the British Provinces.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.—Ask for HELMBOLD'S. Take no other.

Cures guaranteed.

TRIUMPH OF MEDICAL ART.—ANTIDOTE to the virus of the various diseases to which the human frame is subject.

ENAL'S PREPARATIONS OF GUACCO.—The Guacco plant is only found in the tropics. In its natural state, (taken inwardly as a tea, and the leaves pounded, and appled externally as a poultice,) it is a certain antidote to the bite or sting of the most venomous reptiles, and is exclusively used by the Indians, and semi-civilized inhabitants of the tropical portions of America for that purpose.

This most powerful disinfectant and antidote when it is properly combined with other agents in the "Materia Medica," (to give its action a specific direction,) has thus far been attended with perfect success in fevers, cutaneous diseases, affections of the stomach and bowels, affections in the windpipe and chest, affections of the head, affections of the urinary and genital organs, painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation, leucorrhœa, &c., &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 1 cures gravel and diseases of the bladder.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 2 cures seminal weakness, nocturnal emissions, prostration of the faculties—diseases arising from excess, general debility, &c.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 3 cures diseases arising from imprudence, secret, and delicate diseases. Also, the abuse of mercury.

GUACCO PREPARATION No. 4 radically cures that annoying, though common disease, called leucorrhœa, or whites.

Price for a radical cure of either of the above diseases, five dollars, including medicine and advice until cured. Written directions and advice in full, touching the particular disease under treatment, given to those patients who cannot attend the office. The doctor may be consulted in cases of painful, profuse, or suppressed menstruation. Consultation fee $1.

Address, by letter or personally,

DR. G. W. ENAL,
No. 167 Hudson-st.,
New-York.

Office hours from 9 to 12 o'clock A. M., and from 2 to 5 P. M.

N. B.—Parties living at a distance should send a description of their person, habits, &c., whether male or female, age, constitution, temperament, length of time they have had disease, what kind of medicine has been used, (if any,) &c., &c.

NEW AND IMPORTANT DISCOVERY IN THE SCIENCE OF MEDICINE—TRIESEMAR.—None are genuine unless the engravings of the Seals of the Patent Office of England, the Seals of the Ecole de Pharmacie de Paris and the Imperial College of Vienna, are fixed upon each wrapper and around each case.

Sold by Dr. H. A. BARROW—Member of the Imperial College of Vienna and Royal College of Surgeons, London, who may be personally consulted at his residence, No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York, from 11 o'clock in the morning till 2, and from 4 o'clock till 8 in the evening, (Sundays excepted.)

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c.; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copavia and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3 are prepared in the form of a lozenge, devoid of taste or smell, and can be carried in the waistcoat pocket. *Sold in tin cases and divided in separate doses, as administered* by Velpeau, Lalleman, Roux, Ricord, &c., &c. Price $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9.

The nine-dollar cases of the Triesemar and the larger sizes will be forwarded by Dr Barrow, carriage paid, immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, securely packed, and addressed according to the instructions of the writer, thus securing to the public genuine European preparations, and effectually protecting them from spurious and pernicious imitations. The three-dollar cases sent as usual, but not free of carriage.

No. 157 Prince-st., (few blocks west of Broadway,) New-York.

To be had also of C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, N. Y.

RICORD'S, VELPEAU'S, CIVIAL'S, ACTON'S CURLING'S, and the Venereal Hospital Practice, of Paris and London, by Dr. LARMONT. As some persons afflicted with Gonorrhœa, Gleet, Strictures, Primary and Constitutional Syphilis, Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions, Impotency, &c., may not be aware of the fact, he takes this medium of informing them that he is the only graduate in this City who is exclusively treating and curing those diseases, and whose connection with the European hospitals enables him to adopt the latest and most radical treatment, curing the oldest and most severe cases, at No. 82 Mercer-st., corner of Spring, opposite St. Nicholas Hotel, from 10 A. M. till 9 P. M. The Doctor's MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE, nearly 400 pages, 100 picture illustrations, is $1. It gives all the advertised medicines. It should be seen by the afflicted, before adopting any treatment, as it fully exposes the charlatans infesting this and other cities.

We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, Day Book, &c.*

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—DR. COBBETT, No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with entire confidence on the treatment of private diseases. 26 years in his present specialty enables him to cure a certain nervous debility. N. B.—D. C. would apprise strangers to this City that his office is the only place where they can rely with certainty of being thoroughly cured. Recent cases removed in a few days. See his Diplomas in his office as Member of the College of Surgeons, London, and the University of New-York.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CAN BE HAD at the old office, No. 3 Division-st., and no where else; all others are malicious counterfeits of this, the most valuable discovery of medical science, it being the only thing on earth that will really cure and root out of the human system the rank and poisonous virus of the venereal disease; $1 per vial. Beware of a handbill stating Dr. HUNTER has removed. It's a deception.

DR. CORBITT IS CONSULTED CONFIDENTIALLY at No. 202 Hudson-st., near Canal. He warrants a cure without mercury. Recent cases cured in two or three days, without hindrance from business. A preventive always on hand. Open from 7 o'clock A. M. till 10 o'clock P. M.

SUFFERERS FROM SEMINAL EMISSIONS and Female Sexual Weakness, who covet health, inclose two stamps, and address WM. J. S. C. ADAMS, Box No. 176 Charlestown, Mass.

DR. RALPH, AUTHOR OF THE PRACTICAL Private Treatise; office No. 784 Broadway, corner 10th-st. By early application, in recent cases of disease, the cure is immediate, as well as safe and radical. Hours, 9 till 1, and after 6 in the evening.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

NOTICE.—THE FIRM OF CORNING & CO. WILL be continued hereafter only for the purpose of liquidation.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 26, 1857.

COPARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day entered into copartnership under the name of BENEDICT & CO., for the transaction of an Exchange and Collection business, and for the purchase and sale of Stocks and Bonds on Commission.

By mutual arrangement, the business and good-will of the firm of CORNING & CO. have been relinquished to us, and for the present we will retain the offices occupied by them at No. 63 Wall-st.

(Signed.) E. CORNELIUS BENEDICT,
EDWARD P. KOHLY.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN SCHENCK SUYDAM, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the residence of John Schenck, No. 56 Remsen-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 26th day of November next.—Dated, May 21, 1857.

ANN SUYDAM,
JOHN SCHENCK, } Administrators.
my25-law6mM*

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.—New and beautiful styles of enameled, solid oak and grained chamber furniture. Housekeepers in want of these cheap and fashionable styles of Bedroom Furniture, will find an extensive assortment at H. F. FARRINGTON'S Warerooms, No. 368 Canal-st., opposite Wooster-st., New-York.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—COUNTY OF STEUBEN.—THE PRESIDENT, DIRECTORS AND COMPANY OF THE SENECA COUNTY BANK, Plaintiffs, against SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, MARCELLUS MASSEY, JOSEPH PETTIT, Jr., STEPHEN K. RATHBONE, Receiver of the Bank of the Republic; AMOS ROBBINS, ELI ROBBINS, JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I., and JOSHUA FITCH, Jr., Defendants.—Summons for Relief. (Com. not Ser.)—To the above-named defendants, SAMUEL HALLETT and ANN E. HALLETT his wife, STEPHEN K. RATHBONE Receiver of the Bank of the Republic and JOHN THOMPSON, of South Kingston, R. I.: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Steuben, at the village of Bath, in said county, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated Oct. 29, 1857.

B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney,
No. 111 Broadway, New-York.

The said complaint in above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of Steuben County on the 2d day of November, 1857.

n9-law6wM* B. SKAATS, Plaintiffs' Attorney.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—WILLIAM A. HADDEN and JOHN A. HADDEN, in their own rights, and as executors of the last will and testament of David Hadden, deceased, plaintiffs, against JAMES TILBY and ANN his wife, George S. Gelston, The Home Insurance Company, George A. Thorne, George G. Smith, Executor, &c., of George M. Tunison, deceased, William H. Simonton, Abraham S. Herman, Moses S. Herman, Bernardus Evertsen, Auguste Soleliac, Desire Soleliac, John Buckley, Jr., and Henry Thompson, defendants.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant HENRY THOMPSON: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 67 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York Sept. 28, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 29th day of September, 1857.

WILLETT & STEPHENS, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
o12-law6wM* No. 67 Wall-st., New-York.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—HENRY MACKANESS PROWITT and SARAH JANE his wife, SARAH E. M. PROWITT, LEONARD R. KIPP and ANNA PROWITT KIPP his wife, against WASHINGTON RODMAN and Mary Redman his wife, Thomas W. Chrystie and Elizabeth L. Chrystie his wife, Emma Tucker, Richard W. Montgomery and Swan Schuyler Montgomery his wife, William H. Harvey and Margaret his wife, Mary B. P. Quintard, Juliet Harvey, Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey, Thomas Mackaness Harvey, Mary Harvey Calam Veach, Sarah Elizabeth Calam, Emma Louisa Calam, Theodore H. Calam, Churchill J. Cambreleng, and the New-York Life Insurance and Trust Company.—Summons for relief.—To the above defendants Ellen Harvey, Annie Harvey, Edmund Harvey and Thomas Mackaness Harvey: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber at his office, No. 18 Wall-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York, Sept. 7, A. D., 1857.

o26-law6wM* S. CAMBRELENG, Plaintiffs' Att'y.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, Plaintiff, against OSERMYER, BENJAMIN LEVY, JACOB A. LEVY, and ABRAHAM LEVY, defendants.—Summons for money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named, and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one thousand four hundred and one dollars, with interest from the first day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated Nov. 12, 1857.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-street.

The abovementioned complaint herein was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1857.

STOUTENBURGH & MILLER,
n16-law12wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

SUPREME COURT.—THADDEUS SHERMAN, Jr., plaintiff, against CHAUNCEY N. SHIPMAN, defendant.—To the above-named defendant:—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 16 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand dollars, with interest from the 10th day of March, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 7, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 6th day of November, 1857.

HADLEY, STERLING & THAYER,
n9-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—GEORGE V. WRIGHT, Plaintiff, against JOHN A. MACHADO, WILLIAM HOGAN and MANOEL M. FURTADO, Defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To the Defendant WILLIAM HOGAN: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of ten hundred and fourteen dollars and thirty cents, with interest from the 12th day of September, 1857, and for the further sum of fourteen hundred and seventy-seven dollars and seventy cents, with interest from the 5th day of August, 1857, besides the costs of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 2, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES, Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was duly filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, on the 10th day of October, 1857.—Dated New-York, Oct. 14, 1857.

BUCKHAM & SMALES,
o26-law6wM* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against AMY HAUXHURST, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of W. H. Parsons & Co., commission paper merchants, No. 16 Beekman-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of March next.—Dated New-York, August 29, 1857.

au31-law6mM* DANIEL GRIFFIN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN DEEN, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor of the last will and testament, and administrator of the goods, chattels and credits of which JOHN D[illegible], deceased, died intestate, at his store, No. 78 Water-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 23d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 16, 1857.

JOHN L. DEEN,
o19-law6mM* Executor and Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ALFRED A. HILL, late of Yarmouth, in the State of Maine, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at the store of WALSH, CARVER & CHASE, No. 30 South-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 24, 1857.

o26-law6mM* ARTHUR CHILD, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ANDREW S. NORWOOD, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to CARLISLE NORWOOD, at his office, No. 31 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 8, 1857.

CARLISLE NORWOOD,
ANDREW G. NORWOOD, } Executors.
je8-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN BRISTED, late of Bristol, in the State of Rhode Island, clergyman, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 54 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 30th day of December next.—Dated New-York, June 20, 1857.

WILLIAM E. SEDGWICK,
je22-law6mM* Administrator with the will annexed.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALEXANDER R. SIMMONS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of J. S. CARPENTIER, Esq., No. 15 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 21st day of January next.—Dated New-York, July 18, 1857. PHILIP C. SIMMONS, Administrator.

jy20-law6mM*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ROBERT V. R. SCHUYLER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the office of Tomlinson, Walden & Brigham, No. 4 New-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of April next.—Dated Sept. 21, 1857.

o12-law6mM* KATE M. SCHUYLER, Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL LOUNSBURY, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administrator, at his office, No. 5 Hanover-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 5th day of May next.—Dated Oct. 31, 1857.

WASHINGTON DURBROW, Administrator.
n2-law6mM*

NEW-YORK CITY

Political.

The Americans of the Eighth Ward have nominated Wm. Floyd, of the Thirteenth Ward, for their Alderman.

The Americans of the Fifth Senatorial District have nominated for Councilmen, George Fishers, of the Tenth Ward; G. H. Raymond, of the Eleventh; Ephraim Reed, of the Thirteenth; Edwin R. Sproul, of the Seventeenth; John A. Platt, of the Thirteenth, and Wm. H. Falconer, of the Seventeenth.

The Democrats of the Second Police Judicial District have renominated Matt. T. Brennan for Police Judge; of the Third District, Robert L. Lynn; of the Fifth, James R. Steers; the Seventh renominated Michael Connelly.

The Sixth District Judicial Convention (Republican) met Thurday evening last, and nominated Richard Kelly, Esq., for Police Justice, on the first ballot, only two votes opposing. The nomination was made unanimous.

Police Intelligence.

The Greenwich-street Murder—Another Arrest.—Martin Divine, who was in company with the O'Connell gang, that committed the murderous assault on Mrs. Spitzlein, in Greenwich-street, on the night of the 6th inst., has been arrested and committed as a witness in the case. On Saturday, Divine was examined by Coroner Connery, and made the following statement: I live in Greenwich-street; I was on the sidewalk the night that "Sailor Dan," "Primrogue," Maurice Connell, James O'Toole and William Hagan went into the basement of No. 32 Greenwich-street; they agreed to go down to get "lager-bier" and money for their coffee from the Dutchman named Peter; "Sailor Dan" went first and called for Peter, and told the others to go round to the back door, and that he would open it for them; he went in; they remained a considerable time below; they came to my door; they were all laughing, and "Sailor Dan" was sweating, and his red shirt was torn in the breast; Connell's white shirt was torn in the front, also the sleeve of his coat; Maurice Connell said there were three women beating him, until he hit one of them and ran out of the front door; "Sailor Dan" laughed and said, "You did not get as bad treatment as I did; they all went to the dance house opposite and Billy Egan, Blackburn and I went away; we met James O'Toole and Maurice Connell at Morris-street, between Broadway and Greenwich-street; I went to a roost in the bakery, where I used to sleep, and "Sailor Dan" came after me and slept with me; "Dan" spoke to a policeman who came up to me, and I think the policeman desired him to clear out; "Dan" then went away; I heard he went to his cousin's, living at No. 8 Hague-street; I think he is in the Fourth Ward yet; the reason I think so is that "Dan" had made an agreement with two boys to go away on board a ship, but having heard that policemen were watching every ship, he concealed himself somewhere in the Fourth Ward; I heard from "Sailor Dan" that Maurice Connell was the last with deceased woman; I heard "Sailor Dan" was concealed between the floor, in his cousin's house, when the policemen were searching for him; I do not know where "Sailor Dan" is at present, but I believe he is either with his cousin, in Hague-street, or over a shanty grocery store, at the corner of some street and Oliver-street; the policeman who spoke to "Sailor Dan" is a stout man, about five feet nine inches; he used to drive a dirt cart before he got appointed on the police.

The Short Boys at Work.—A little before 1 o'clock Saturday morning, a gang of "Short Boys" who infest the Ninth Ward made an onslaught on two Germans named Wm. Decker and Theodore Burgamin, as they were passing through Varick-street in the vicinity of Hammersley-street. About half a dozen were in the gang and they were not over two minutes in pinioning their victims to the pavement and possessing themselves of their money and the valuables they happened to have on their persons. Decker and Burgamin set up a cry of murder which had the effect to scatter the assailants and bring officers Ferdon and Clark to the spot. The officers succeeded only in arresting two, Barney Donahue and Mosey Kelly, both well known as desperate young rowdies. They were both identified and locked up for examination by Justice Flandreau.

Water-street Rowdies.—About 2 o'clock Saturday morning, a man named John Williams residing at No. 32 Water-street, while on his way home was suddenly seized by several Water-street rowdies forced into the liquor store No. 392 of that street and ordered to treat them on peril of his life. Fortunately Williams succeeded in slipping his pocket-book containing $90 in his boot, without being seen, and said he had no money with which to treat them. They at once set to work rifling his pockets after which they commenced kicking and beating him. A policeman arriving in the nick of time, arrested two of the rowdies named Francis McCue and James Tristam. The others made a rush from the premises and escaped. The arrested parties were locked up in the Tombs for trial in default of $2,000 bail each.

A Good Job Spoiled.—Julia Johnson, a woman of the town, enticed a countryman Friday evening to accompany her to a disreputable house in Manhattan-place. Shortly after parting with his companion he discovered $70 of his money missing. He related his loss at the Twentieth Ward Station-house, and Sergeant Bennett succeeded in finding the feminine culprit in an Eighth-avenue store making an extensive purchase of dry goods. He recovered the money and took the girl to the Station-house.

Correction.—Patrick Williams of Oxford-street, builder, called to say that he did not lose any money at the dog fight on Wednesday night last, as stated in a report of Thursday. He says he does not visit such places. He continues to employ as many men as heretofore and pay them. The person who started the report he says probably did it for a hoax. Officer McDougal, one of the detectives, was our authority.

Coroner's Inquests.

The Suicide of Dr. Curtis.—Coroner Perry held an inquest Saturday upon the body of Dr. Joseph T. Curtis, whose death by suicide was published in Saturday's Times. Only three witnesses were examined. The Jury rendered a verdict of death from "suicide by shooting himself while laboring under temporary mental derangement."

Fatal Railroad Accident.—An inquest was held, yesterday, by Coroner Perry, at No. 329 Tenth-avenue, upon the body of a man named Theron Rodine, who was run over, on Friday evening, by a Hudson River Railroad car, in Tenth-avenue, near Thirtieth-street. It was shown in the evidence that the deceased, in attempting to jump from the front platform, slipped and fell across the track. A verdict was rendered of accidental death.

Suicide by Hanging.—An inquest was held yesterday at No. 162 Elizabeth-street, on the body of an Irish laborer, named Patrick Hogan, who committed suicide by hanging himself in the basement. Deceased was an intemperate man, and had suffered several attacks of delirium tremens. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated. He was a married man, and leaves a wife and three children.

Death in a House of Ill-Fame.—Horace Burch, a German wine dealer, died Saturday afternoon in the disreputable house No. 8 Varick-street, where he had gone to sell some wine by sample. An inquest held in the case yesterday, showed that death was caused by a fit of apoplexy, and a verdict was rendered accordingly. Deceased was formerly a butcher at No. 8 Worth-street, but was recently burnt out.

Suicide by Taking Laudanum.—Coroner Connery held an inquest Saturday, at No. 38 Willett-street, on the body of Mrs. Anne Furdell, who committed suicide by taking laudanum. The evidence showed that the deceased had, owing to domestic difficulties, been separated some time from her husband, and was unhappy in consequence. She determined, accordingly, to end her troubles by swallowing a dose of laudanum. A verdict was rendered of "death by suicide." Deceased was about 50 years of age, and born in New-York.

Fatal Fall Through a Hatchway.—An inquest was held on Saturday at the City Hospital on the body of Peter Doran, an Irishman, 37 years of age, who died from the effects of injuries received on the 25th of August last, by falling through the hatchway of the ship *Aquila* while assisting in loading the vessel. A verdict was rendered in accordance with the facts stated.

Sudden Death.—Coroner Connery held an inquest yesterday at the public house No. 250 Greenwich-street, known as the "Ark," in the case of the sudden death of a boarder at the house, named John Millar. There was suspicion at first that he had been foully dealt with, but the evidence showed death to have been caused by disease of the kidneys and congestion of the stomach, and a verdict was rendered accordingly.

[Advertisement.]

Purdy's National Theatre.—This evening a very brilliant performance is to be given at this popular and flourishing theatre. No less than four pieces are to be performed, viz.: A new drama, entitled the "Prophetess," the extravaganza of the "Savage and Maiden," the fairy drama of the "Mountain Sylph," and the burlesque of "Dutch Richard III." To this will be added the chaste, graceful and artistic exercises of the American acrobats. A more pleasing, instructive and amusing entertainment than this could not be selected.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Gold Watches and Pen and Pencils retailing below cost, by the importers and manufacturers, Wilmarth & Clessman, No. 21 Maiden-lane, up stairs.

[Advertisement.]

Holloway's Ointment.—The nervous headaches, fainting fits, local pains, sudden chills, nausea, and despondency to which the feebler sex are sometimes subject from peculiar causes, cease under the action of these pills upon the secretive organs.

[Advertisement.]

Murray & Lanman's Florida Water.—As an article for toilet use it is pure and refreshing, exhaling the most delightful perfume, and allaying all roughness and irritation of the skin. Sold by D. T. Lanman & Co., Wholesale Druggists, No. 69 Water-street, and by all druggists at 50 cents per bottle.

[Advertisement.]

Herring's Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes.—Nos. 135, 137 and 139 Water-street, and No. 181 Broadway, corner Murray-street, New-York.

LONG ISLAND.

Brooklyn Police Department.—Superintendent Folk on Friday made his report to the Super intendent of Police, for the quarter ending the 1st inst. From this document it appears that there were 2,805 arrests made, being about 800 more than during the previous quarter. These arrests were made in the several Precincts as follows:

First Precinct	396	Sixth Precinct	419
Second Precinct	334	Seventh Precinct	103
Third Precinct	658	Eighth Precinct	102
Fourth Precinct	382	Ninth Precinct	54
Fifth Precinct	387		
Total			2,805

Offences—Arson, 6; assault and battery, with intent to kill, 23; assault and battery, 310; assaulting policemen, 11; abandonment, 6; aiding prisoners to escape, 2; attempt at rape, 3; attempt to steal, 3; attempted burglary, 8; burglary, 11; bastardy, 3; constructive larceny, 5; disorderly conduct, 246; driving without license, 2; embezzlement, 1; escaped convicts, 4; felony, 4; fraud, 3; fighting in public streets, 78; grand larceny, 31; gambling, 1; insanity, 18; intoxication, 1,100; drunk and disorderly, 257; indecent exposure of person, 3; insulting females in the street, 1; keeping disorderly house, 1; miscellaneous misdemeanors, 38; obtaining goods under false pretences, 1; petit larceny, 216; pickpockets, 6; passing counterfeit money, 15; perjury, 1; rape, 2; robbery in the first degree, 4; receiving stolen goods, 4; selling liquor without license, 4; selling lottery-tickets, 2; threatening life, 7; violation of City ordinances, 70; vagrancy, 178; violation of Quarantine laws, 3; violation of Sunday laws, 80; violation of Election laws, 4; attempted highway robbery, 1; habitual drunkards, 9; suspicion of larceny, 10; suspicion of burglary, 4; suspicious persons, 5.

During the quarter the force lost 451 days' time—282 by permission, and the balance without.

Williamsburg Dispensary.—During the past month 290 patients were treated in this institution—males, 125; females, 165.

Diseases—Injuries, 25; minor surgery, 57; nervous, 32; abdomen, 58; skin, 18; rheumatism, 7; eye and ear, 11; abscess, 6; heart, lungs and throat, 42; fevers, 33; vaccinated, 11.

Nativity—United States, 89; Ireland, 178; England, 8; Germany, 15.

Ages—Under 1 year, 13; between 1 and 5, 39; between 5 and 10, 19; between 10 and 30, 116; over 30, 103. 704 prescriptions were gratuitously dispensed.

Decidedly Cool.—The Democratic members of the Brooklyn Common Council—probably in view of the fact that under the Metropolitan Police law they have no patronage to bestow upon their followers—have sent a communication to the Engineer of the Navy Yard, asking him to share with them a portion of the patronage at his bestowal.

Stolen Goods Recovered.—The Police of the Sixth Precinct, Brooklyn, on Friday night last found a horse and wagon astray in the Eastern District, and upon examining the wagon they found it contained the property stolen a few nights ago from the Dutch Reformed Church on Bushwick avenue. There is at the Station-House in this Precinct a variety of goods supposed to have been stolen.

A Thief Secured.—Mrs. Carr, of No. 95 East Thirty-first-street, New-York, on Saturday, while walking in Degraw-street, Brooklyn, was robbed of a purse containing $20, by a colored man named Jacob Thompson, who snatched her porte-monnaie from her hand and ran. The lady gave the alarm, and Thompson was arrested by Sergeant Preston, of the Third Precinct, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months, by Justice Cornell.

Bold Attempt to Commit Highway Robbery.—About 2 o'clock yesterday morning, as a conductor of one of the Fulton-avenue cars, Brooklyn, was crossing from Bedford to his residence, near De Kalb-avenue, he was attacked by three men, who demanded his money. The conductor defended himself for some time, when the near approach of another person caused the villains to depart in haste.

Accident.—The third mate of the ship *Euterpe*, lying in the Atlantic Basin, Brooklyn, accidentally shot himself in the right thigh, last Thursday night, inflicting a wound which it is considered endangers his life.

Accident.—Mr John Malado, of No. 8 Carroll-street, Brooklyn, fell from a Greenwood car Thursday evening and had one of his arms badly crushed under the wheels.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Sixth Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—Nov. 14.

$6,000 N. Y. St. 5½s, '61	99
4,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90
9,000 Ohio State 6s, '86,	98¼
9,000 do.	98
1,000 Tenn. St. 6s, '90	84
2,000 do.	84¼
500 Virginia 6s	90
1,000 do.	89
5,000 N. Car. State 6s	87
10,000 Missouri State 6s	76
5,000 do.	76½
5,000 do.	77
14,000 do.	77¼
7,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 6s	84
11,000 do.	85
1,000 N. Y. Cen. R. 7s	100
2,000 N. Y. Cen. 7s, n.l.	90
1,000 Erie R. 2d mt. bds.	90
26,000 E. R. 3d m. B. '83, b3	70
500 Erie R. Bds. '75	43½
2,000 do	44¾
1,000 Erie R. Con. B. '71	32
8,000 do.	32½
$1,000 Hud. Riv. R. 3d mt.	52
12,500 Ill. C. R. R. Bs	85
8,000 do. s30	84
1,000 LaC. & M. L. G. Bs.	32½
200 Union Bank	95
10 Am. Ex. Bank	90
20 Continental Bank	85
16 Commonwealth B'k	75
100 Canton Company	18
75 Cl., Col. & C. R. R.	90
25 do.	89½
10 do.	89
181 Del. & H. Canal Co.	102
20 do.	101¾
162 do.	101½
202 Penn. Coal Co	61
100 Cum. Coal Co	10½
150 do. b3	10¼
300 do. s3	10
275 do.	10¼
100 do. s30	10
450 do. s3	10½
50 do. s3	10⅜
346 P. M. Steams'p Co.	67
320 N. Y. Cen. R. R. s3	77
350 do. c	77⅛
627 do. s3	77¼
50 do. s3	77⅛
250 do.	77⅜
150 do. s10	77
125 do. s30	76
450 do. s60	75½
100 do. s60	75¾
250 do. s30	76¼
25 do. s7	77
50 do. b3	77½
380 Hudson R. R. R	18
50 do. b60	18½
50 Mil. & Miss. R. R	26
100 Har. R. R. pfd. b30	21
20 N. H. & Hart. R. R. s3	110
935 Erie Railroad	17
200 do. b30	17¼
380 do.	16⅞
650 do. b30	17
100 do. s30	16¾
140 Reading Railr'd s3	41
600 do. b3	41
200 do. b30	41
500 do. b3	40¾
10 do.	40⅞
250 do. c	40⅝
100 do. s5	40⅝
100 do. snwk	40½
100 do. s3	40¼
100 do. s3	40½
100 do. snw	40
15 Sixth-av. Railroad	87
100 Mich. Cen. R. R.	60
100 do. b30	60
10 do.	59½
50 do. b3	59
440 M. S. & N. I. R. R. s3	20
10 do.	21
50 do.	20¾
100 do. c	20½
120 M. S. & N. Ia. p. s. s3	41¼
45 do. s3	41½
125 do.	42
100 do. b30	42½
110 do	41¾
505 Panama R. R	86
100 do.	86¼
100 do. b60	87
100 do. b30	86¾
100 do. s3	86⅛
100 do. b60	87½
420 Ill. Cen. R. R.	95½
250 do.	95¾
250 do. s10	94
600 do. s3	95
181 Clev. & Pitts. R. R	13
85 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	75½
100 do b60	77
50 do.	76
50 do. s60	76
50 do. b60	77½
50 do.	76½
250 Cleve. & Tol. R. b3	40
300 do.	39¾
500 do. s10	39½
700 do.	39⅛
100 do. b7	39½
100 do. s30	39
250 do. b60	40
393 Chic. & R. I. R.	75
100 do. s15	75
50 do. s60	74
100 do. b60	76¼
100 Harlem Railroad	9½
200 do	9¼
32 La Cross & Mill. R.	9
310 do.	9½
28 do.	9¼
365 do.	10

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board the following sales of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction, by Albert H. Nicolay:

$1,000 Wash. City & Min. Co. 1st m. 10c. Int. add. 3
$4,000 Milwaukie City 7s. Int. add. 52½@53
$5,000 Brooklyn City 6s. Int. add. 85¾
$3,000 California State 7s. Int. add. 63
$2,000 Cin., Peru & Chicago R. R. 10c. Int. add. 31½
26 shares La Crosse & Milwaukie R. R. 10½
40 shares Erie Railroad 16⅞
10 shares Park Bank 84¼
10 shares Humboldt Insurance Co. 74
20 shares Phenix Insurance Co. 106½
20 shares Beekman Fire Insurance Co. 98
5 shares Nassau Bank 75

Also the following by Adrian H. Muller:

50 shares Humboldt Fire Ins. Co., $100 each 70½
20 shares Ætna Fire Ins. Co., $50 each 91
30 shares Corn Exchange Ins. Co., $50 each 110
$15,000 by order of Charles Hudson, Receiver—All the right, title, and interest of Pascal B. Smith, of, in, and to a bond and mortgage of $15,000 and interest accrued thereon. (See legal notice in *Courier*) 850

The following sale of Stocks and Bonds were made at auction this morning by S. Draper:

$5,000 6 ₱ ct. bonds of the City of Memphis. Int. ad. 74¾
$10,000 Milwaukee & Beloit R. R. 8s Int. ad. 20
$10,000 Hannibal and St. Joseph R. R. 7s. Int. ad. 52
30 shares Fulton Fire Insurance Co. 99
15 shares Park Fire Insurance Co. 95
15 shares Clinton Fire Insurance Co. 98½
10 shares Bank of New-York 92¼

Mr. Draper, Messrs. E. Ludlow & Co., and Mr. Nicolay will hold sales of Stocks this day, at the Merchants' Exchange. The sale of Messrs. Ludlow at noon. The others at 12½ o'clock.

SECOND BOARD.

$1,000 Virginia 6s	88
1,000 do.	88½
30,000 Missouri State 6s	77
2,000 Cal State 7s, '75	66
3,000 do.	66½
6,000 N. Car. State 6s	87½
9,000 Brooklyn City 6s	90
7,000 N. Y. State 5s, '58	99½
5,000 N. Y. State 5s, '62	98
1,000 N. Y. State 6s, '60	102
4,000 Te. He. & Al. 2d m.	50
1,000 Mic. Cen. 1st m b.	80
714 Pacific Mail St. Co.	67
100 Penn. Coal Co.	61
100 Cumb. Coal Co. s30	10¼
[illegible] do.	10¼
[illegible] do.	10½
[illegible] Canton Co. b60	18
[illegible] N. Y. Cen. R. R.	77
[illegible] do. s10	76½
[illegible] do. s20	76½
100 Erie Railroad	16
[illegible] Hudson River R'd	18
[illegible] do.	18¼
100 do. b30	18½
50 Harlem Railroad	8¾
100 Reading R. R. s10	39
200 do. [illegible]	[illegible]
100 Mich. Central R'd	58
100 do.	59
10 Gal. & Chic. R. R.	77
45 Mich. So. & N. I. R. R.	20½
100 do. s30	20
5 do.	20
50 do.	20¼
12 Mi. S. & N. I. pref. s3	42
100 Panama Railroad	86½
370 Clev. & Pitts. R. R.	12½
10 Clev. & Tol. R. R.	39
100 do	38½
200 do. s10	38
200 do	38
50 Chic. & R. I. R'd. s3	75
30 do	74¼
60 do.	74½
50 La C. & Mil. R. R.	9¼
15 do	10
20 Ill. Central R. R.	95½
17 do.	95½

Monday, Nov. 16—A. M.

The Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, the past week, amounted, in the Import entries, including the Dry Goods table in our last paper, to $2,846,058, against $2,455,919 the week ending Nov. 15 last year. The Export of Domestic Produce and Miscellaneous articles, (including Foreign reëxported,) amounted to $2,111,469, against $1,4 3,364 the corresponding week last year. The Export of Specie, principally by the steamer *Persia*, for Liverpool, on Wednesday, in bars and English coin, amounted to $697,649, against $418,567 the same week in 1856. There was also shipped to New-Orleans and Mobile, through the week, $650,000 in American Gold. The income of Specie, to the Banks, through the week, was about as follows:

From Liverpool by the *Arabia*	$1,150,000
Out of Sub Treasury, net disbursements	243,000
From Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the West, by express	500,000
Together	$1,943,000

The Bank reserve which stood $16,492,000 on the average of last Monday, the average then being a decidedly rising one, will probably show on their statement, to be made up this afternoon, about eighteen millions of dollars. Some of the Street estimates are even higher, and the probability is that before the close of the present week, with $400,000 to arrive by the *Ariel* from Havre, and $1,170,000 by the *St. Louis* from California, *the Banks will hold* TWENTY MILLIONS *in Specie*, and about eight millions in Country Notes Unemployed; equal to a total reserve of $28,000,000.

According to the Custom-House returns of the Foreign Trade at the port of New-York, for ten months of the calendar year 1857, which we published a few days ago, the total Import entries from Jan. 1 to Oct. 31, amounted to $198,824,000

Add two weeks in November	5,158,683
Total to date	$203,982,683
Against same time in 1856	191,503,943
Increase to date	$12,478,940

The same tables make the Export clearances from this port from 1st January to the close

of October	$61,872,000
Add two weeks in November	3,538,374
Total to date	$65,410,374
Against same time in 1856	69,986,205
Decrease to date	$4,575,831

The same tables make the Export of Specie

to the 1st November	$33,785,030
Add two weeks in November	921,619
Total to date	$34,709,649
Against same time in 1856	33,604,634
Increase to date	$1,105,015

The Specie balance in the Sub-Treasury in this City on Saturday afternoon stood $5,164,883, against $5,407,585 at the close of the previous week.

The Money Market worked quite as satisfactorily through the past week, as the nature of the recent heavy embarrassments would permit. The Banks are discounting with a good degree of liberality, but are compelled to discriminate closely in the paper offered; the main difficulty being the absence of a sufficient infusion of prime short signatures wholly disconnected from the troubles in September and October. The consequence is that money is cheaper on call than on mercantile bills, and even in this way the employment is not equal to the supply. The Foreign Exchanges have ruled below the Specie standard, since Monday last, in consequence of which the shipment of Specie by the *Persia*, which was expected to equal to the amount recently brought in by the same steamer, was reduced to $605,000, and the *Arago* for Havre on Saturday took only $18,000. Exchange on London closed 107@107½, sixty days. Paris, 5.35@5.25. On the other hand, the Domestic Exchanges have very much improved in favor of collections from the interior, and from Philadelphia, Baltimore and Cincinnati the advices are that Gold is offering in greater abundance, necessarily reducing the Exchange on New-York. We quote Philadelphia 97½@97¾; Baltimore, 96@96½; Ohio, 94@95; New-England, 99½@99¾; New-Orleans, par@101; Gold, 100¼@100½. Discounts at Bank 7 ₱ cent.; on the street, irregular, 9@18 ₱ cent.; very select paper scarce; Loans on demand, approved Stock collateral, 6@7 ₱ cent.

The Associated Banks of the City met on Saturday afternoon and promptly extended the notice of the change of arrangement with the Country Banks of New-York to Thursday, 19th inst. This was rendered proper and desirable, as well from the shortness of the previous notice for this day, as from the interruption to the mails to the Western and Northern sections of the State by the rain-storm of last week. As it is, nearly a third of the banks in the country have been heard from, with the most favorable responses to the new arrangement, a good many of them volunteering to retire part or the whole of their own accumulated notes, as soon as assorted at the Metropolitan Bank, without availing of the offer of time at six per cent. interest after 1st December. The Association are to have another meeting on Wednesday afternoon, to know the sum total of the Notes Unemployed, and to discuss the mode of using and distributing the Metropolitan Certificates, which will represent these Notes after 1st December. The public, from and after Thursday morning, will return to the old distinction between the Country circulation and City funds, of depositing one day in advance of their conversion at one-quarter of one per cent. discount as allowed by law, and we understand that the Metropolitan Bank at the meeting on Saturday intimated that it would be prepared by Thursday to convert on nearly the whole of this circulation, as received in the daily ordinary transactions at bank after that day. The final disposition of the certificate question will probably be made in accordance with the convenience of all the City Associates, and we have little doubt that the whole country arrangement will be made to contribute to an early, simultaneous and every way satisfactory return to specie payments in form, as indeed they already exist in effect—the difference in gold, when required in larger sums than are now paid out at the counter of most of the banks, being less than one ₱ cent. And it affords us satisfaction to add, after the disposition evinced to the contrary in one or two quarters last week, that at the meeting on Saturday, the purpose of united and cordial action on the subject was generally avowed. The President of the Bank of Commerce stated that in the resolution adopted by his board on Tuesday, the intention was not to separate from the other City banks. After the equitable and satisfactory arrangement of the reserve of country notes, as it will stand on the 1st December, the Association will be left free to determine the question of the *time* and manner of falling quietly into full specie payments, without disturbance to the money market and with reference to the consideration due to their own dealers and the general state of the exchanges, foreign and domestic. The public evince no other anxiety on the subject than for unanimity of action. The fact of suspension is scarcely noticed now, and the change to resumption, whenever made, ought not to be felt by the business community. And we cannot forbear to add that the whole question, as now presented in conjunction with the present and rapidly-increasing strength of the banks toward their bill-holders and depositors, is the best proof that the stoppage of payment ought not to have occurred and might have been averted, and that without breaking down so many of the merchants, had wiser counsels and bolder action been adopted after the first blow to confidence at the close of August. Even at a later date, when the remedy was most respectfully and urgently proposed, the recognition of the country circulation at par, as subsequently adopted, would have spared the last dishonor, though unquestionably a timely expansion to the merchants of eight or ten millions instead of a contraction of twenty-five, would have anticipated this remedy, besides saving to the City banks the largest portion of the mercantile debt now in suspense. The difficulty being one simply of confidence, and not of adverse exchange with Europe, (the first million or two curtailed on the discount column being all sufficient to set right the accidental demand for Gold made by England on account of her Indian trouble,) no aggravation could have been greater, or less justifiable, than the cruel as well as unwise and inadequate policy of *destroying the merchants to save the banks!*

The Stock Exchange showed renewed strength through nearly the entire week, even before the receipt of the financial accounts from Europe by the steamer *Arabia*. After the arrival of that steamer on Friday morning, the market became quite buoyant and excited; prices advanced rapidly, and a very heavy business resulted on Saturday, as will be seen on reference to the foregoing list of sales. In the afternoon, the bids were less spirited at the opening of the Second Board, and prices yielded a fraction on some of the Railways. But after the printed list, the market turned upward again, and the last price for New-York Central, a sort of barometer of the market at present, was 77½ ₱ cent. option of the seller to deliver in ten days. The following is the general

COURSE OF STOCKS FOR THE WEEK.

	Oct. 31.	Nov. 7.	Nov. 14.
New-York Central	65½@65	70 @69¾	77⅛@77¼
Erie	13¼@13	14 @14¼	17 @16½
Illinois Central	81 @80¼	86 @87	95¾@95¼
Ill. Cent. Bonds	68½@68¾	77 @77¼	85 @85¼
Reading	30¼@30	35 @36	40½@39½
Toledo	27½@27¼	33¾@33½	40 @39
Galena	65 @64	69¼@69½	76½@77
Rock Island	66 @65¾	71 @71¼	75 @74½
Panama	72 @72¾	77 @77½	86¼@86½
Delaware	94½@94	98 @98¼	102 @102½
Missouri Sixes	69 @68¾	72½@72¾	77¼@77
Virginia Sixes	79 @78¾	84 @84¼	89 @88¾

There was also a large advance in Tennessee, California, and North Carolina State Stocks, and in the bonds of the New-York Central and Erie Roads. The sales were to a heavy amount in the six per cents of the Central, and in the third mortgage of the Erie Road, both at an advance of about 18@20 ₱ cent. on the lowest rates in October. The general market left off firm.

A plan is in circulation to disembarrass the finances of the Wabash Valley Road. The first and second mortgages are to be kept intact. The holders of the first are asked to fund twelve months interest—the Coupons of August, 1857, and February, 1858—and the holders of the second, eighteen months interest—May and August, 1857, and May, 1858—all the Coupons to be held in trust for the security of the new Scrip, three to seven years to run. Then the holders of the Real Estate Bonds are to surrender for 50 ₱ cent. in Consolidated Stock; the Income bondholders to surrender for 40 ₱ cent. in Sunk Stock; and the common stockholders to surrender for 25 ₱ cent. in Sunk Stock. The floating debt to be funded in a preferred 7 ₱ cent. Stock. Provision is made for foreclosure under the second mortgage, if general consent is not had to the proposition, the second mortgagees agreeing to constitute a consolidated property, subject, of course, to the original first lien, to be participated in by all who *do* agree to the foregoing proposition. Mr. Boody, the President of the Road, and Mr. Sage, of Troy, have the subscription in charge at present, after receiving the sanction of the Board of Directors at Toledo. Further information, and a copy of the programme, may be had at the office of the President, No. 54 William-street, near Pine.

The Associated Press were successful on Saturday evening in obtaining a telegraphic summary of the news by the *Ariel*, from Havre and Southampton, to 4th October. The steamer was intercepted by our news schooner off St. Johns, Newfoundland. The accounts are four days later than by the *Arabia*. They advise a fraction off the price of the English Funds. Cotton about the same, and Wheat in improved request. The London money market continued stringent. Dates from this side to Wednesday, 21st of October, had been received out by the *Niagara* from Boston. The advices hence by that opportunity were that Stocks had lost part of the buoyancy of the previous week, and Exchange was 100@103 ₱ cent. This quotation no doubt induced the further shipment of Gold by the *Ariel*, and it is not improbable that other moderate parcels will follow, until the arrival out of the *Baltic* of the 31st of October.

We are indebted to Mr. George B. Satterthwaite, Insurance Stock Broker, Pine and William streets, for the following report of actual sales of Fire Shares for the past fortnight. They are reliable:

Ætna Fire	92½
American	75
Astor	100
Beekman	100
Bowery	140
Brevoort	75
Broadway	110
Brooklyn	118
City	140
Clinton	98½
Columbia	82¾
Commercial	90
Commonwealth	85
Continental	100
Corn Exchange	107
East River	75
Empire City	105
Excelsior	100
Exchange	82½
Fulton	100
Greenwich	122
Grocers'	100
Hanover	90
Harmony	80
Home	115
Howard	140
Jersey City	100
Knickerbocker	120
Lamar	85
Lenox	90
Lorillard	112½
Manhattan	120
Market	100
Mechs.' and Traders'	115
Mercantile	101
Metropolitan	80
N. Amsterdam	100½
New World	80
N. Y. Equitable	125
N. Y. Fire & Marine	125
Niagara	115½
North American	100
Park	95
Phenix	107
People's	86¼
Relief	105
Rutgers'	100
St. Nicholas	55
Stuyvesant	87
Williamsburg City	100

The Philadelphia Money Market.

The most cheering feature of the news here is the arrival of one million one hundred thousand dollars in coin. At the heel of this favorable foreign news, for so the stock operators will insist on calling it, we have information of the arrival of the *St. Louis* at Havana on the 19th inst., for New-York, with gold on board from California, to the amount of $1,300,000, making an addition to our present stock of coin of nearly two and a half millions of dollars. The effect of this information on the stock market told more sensibly on prices than on the amount of business which was not increased.

Money is manifestly easier, though there is as yet little demand for it from the operations of legitimate business. Good paper can be placed at 1½@2 ₱ cent. a month, and much lower rates are predicted for next Spring—even below the legal rate of interest.

We understand there has been a meeting of the creditors of Joseph Ripka, to whom a full statement of the liabilities and assets of the house was submitted. The creditors appointed a Committee from among their number, which, after examination, reported in favor of settlement at the rate of seventy-five cents in the dollar, payable annually, with interest, in six equal parts. Most of the creditors, we understand, are content with this arrangement. Should it be acceded to, Mr. R., who has long been considered among our most liberal and enterprising citizens, will soon put his mills and factories in operation, to the relief of several hundred work people, who are now in comparative idleness.

The Anthracite Coal Trade.

The quantity sent by railroad this week is 31,483.18 tons; by canal, 35,681.00—for the week, 70,164.18 tons. Total by railroad, 1,582,811.01, against 1,954,235.13 tons; do. by canal, 1,088,849.14, against 1,004 920.07 tons to same period last year; showing a loss by railroad of 371,425 tons, and a gain of 83,930 tons by canal. The shipments this week exceed those of last week 10,160 tons, and the demand continues brisk for prepared coal, both white and red ash. Prices remain without change, but firm. The trade sums up this week as follows:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—Railroad	40,994	31,483
Schuylkill—Canal	28,769	35,681
Lehigh—Railroad	6,216	8,176
Lehigh—Canal	31,076	22,845
Delaware and Hudson Canal	16,105	16,264
Pennsylvania Coal Co	21,803	11,011
Scranton, South	6,800	3,411
Total	155,163	131,871

The loss this week, compared with last year, is only 23,292 tons, from the above regions.

We append the aggregate loss and gain, from the different regions, and by different avenues:

	1856.	1857.
Schuylkill—Railroad	1,954,236	1,582,811
Schuylkill—Canal	1,004,920	1,088,850
Lehigh—Railroad	145,371	381,074
Lehigh—Canal	1,064,047	800,497
Delaware and Hudson Canal	455,829	424,527
Pennsylvania Coal Co	558,839	512,641
Scranton, South	89,347	272.503
Total	5,272,589	5,062,903

Leading Imports.

From the Baltimore American.

The report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to be presented to Congress next month, will contain a statement showing the Imports for the fiscal year 1857, of the principal foreign manufactures, namely: woolen, cotton, silk, linen and iron:

Comparison of the Imports of the principal Foreign Manufactures for the fiscal year 1856—1857.

	1856.	1857.
Woolen Manufactures	$31,964,000	$31,281,000
Cotton Manufactures	25,918,000	28,685,000
Silk Manufactures	32,861,000	27,800,000
Linen Manufactures	11,189,000	11,443,000
Iron Manufactures	24,602,000	23,300,000
Total	$126,534,000	$121,534,000
Decrease in 1857		$4,001,000.

The importations of woolen, silk and iron manufactures have decreased, while the importations of cotton and linen manufactures have increased. The decrease in silk importations amount to $5,000,000, and the increase of cotton importations to over two and a half millions. The imports of linen, woolen and iron manufactures have not materially altered.

Foreign Trade of Boston.

Boston, Saturday, Nov. 14.

The Imports of Foreign Goods at the port of Boston for the week ending Nov. 13, were as follows:

Dry Goods	$46,722
Wool	147,041
Specie	464,317
Iron and Steel	21,444
Hides and Skins	132,748
Sugar	32,235
Raisins and Figs	84,655
Linseed	$68,036
Saltpetre	24,926
Pepper	88,706
Hemp	91,474
Window Glass	21,721
Other Articles	189,287
Total	$1,382,313
Corresponding week in 1856	1,359,963
Increase in 1857	$22,351

Markets by Telegraph.

Buffalo, Saturday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Flour lower with a good supply. Sales, 2,000 bbls. at $4 50@$4 62 for choice Upper Lake; $4 80 @$5 12½ for extra Ohio and Michigan, and $5 25@ $5 50 for double extra ditto. Wheat dull. Sales 30,000 bush. Chicago Spring at 78c. Corn firm. Sales 14,000 bush. at 61c. Oats have advanced. Sales 16,600 bush. at 36c. Whisky—Good demand. Sales 500 bbls. at 19c.@19½c. ₱ gal. Freights firmer. Wheat, 17c. to New-York. *Lake imports for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day*—6,000 bbls. Flour; 104,000 bush. Wheat; 14,000 bush. Corn; 13,000 bush. Oats. *Canal exports*—2,600 bbls. Flour; 125,000 bush. Wheat; 23,000 bush. Corn; 15,000 bush. Oats.

Oswego, Saturday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Flour steady. Sales 600 bbls., at $4 50@$4 75 for common to extra State. Wheat unsettled and dull. Sales 15,000 bushels, at $1 03 for mixed Ohio. Corn quiet. *Freights*—Wheat, 13c. to New-York. *Lake imports to-day*—3,760 bushels Rye. *Canal exports*—26,000 bushels Wheat, 3,500 bushels Barley.

Chicago, Saturday, Nov. 14—6 P. M.

Flour dull. Wheat active, at 64c. Corn firm. Oats firm. *Shipments to Buffalo*—86,000 bushels of Wheat; no Flour or Corn. *Shipments to Oswego*—49,000 bushels of Wheat; no Flour or Corn. *Receipts*—2,100 bbls. Flour; 74,000 bushels Wheat; 6,000 bushels Corn.

New-Orleans, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Cotton steady under the *Arabia's* advices. Sales to-day 9,000 bales at 11½c.@11¾c. for Middling. Sugar steady at 5¼c.@5¾c. Molasses, 22c. Sterling exchange 95@100. Exchange on New-York, 3½ ₱ cent. premium.

Mobile, Friday, Nov. 13.

Cotton—Sales of the week 8,000 bales. Receipts of the week, 6,600 bales. Stock in Mobile, 34,000. Quotations are nominal.

Philadelphia Stock Market.

Philadelphia, Saturday, Nov. 14.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania Fives, 82; Reading Railroad, 20½; Morris Canal, 40; Long Island Railroad, 9½; Pennsylvania Railroad, 37.

Movements of Ocean Steamers.

Name.	Leave	For	Date.
FOR EUROPE.			
Canada	Boston	Liverpool	Nov. 18
Glasgow	New-York	Glasgow	Nov. 25
Arabia	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 25
City of Washing'n	New-York	Liverpool	Nov. 28
North Star	New-York	Bremen	Nov. 28
Niagara	Boston	Liverpool	Dec. 2
Vanderbilt	New-York	Havre, &c.	Dec. 5
FROM EUROPE.			
Glasgow	Glasgow	New-York	Oct. 31
Hammonia	Hamburg	New-York	Nov. 1
City of Wash'gton	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 4
Ariel	Southampton	New-York	Nov. 4
Niagara	Liverpool	Boston	Nov. 7
Atlantic	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 11
Vanderbilt	Havre	New-York	Nov. 14
Africa	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 14
Kangaroo	Liverpool	New-York	Nov. 18
New-York	Glasgow	New-York	Nov. 18
FOR CALIFORNIA, ETC.			
Empire City	New-York	Havana, &c.	Nov. 17
Illinois	New-York	Aspinwall	Nov. 20

Passengers Sailed.

In steamship Arago, for Southampton and Havre—G. H. Coster, G. H. Coster, Jr., J. G. Coster, Mrs. Hutton, Miss Hutton, H. W. Burvort, Mr. Adams, Mr. Forsyth, W. Key Howard, Mrs. J. Mowbray and child, Mr. Canedo, Lion Barry, Miss Signeuz and maid, Albert Faint, Mr. Delphia, Samuel Humner, Mr. Hall, G. H. Dorr, T. F. Dorr, Alex. Wilkins, Mrs. L. Clemens, Mr. Laurens, Geo. Slegill, N. Switzer, Mortz Brike, Mrs. C. L. Schutter, Mrs. Tourneux, Mrs. Carolina Campbell, Mrs. D. Hirsch, 4 children and servant, Louis Rosey, Louis Genthay, Eli Sebue, F. Aurgero, Warsen Ivey, Miss P. Parrot, Rev. E. Charler, Miss Singer, Francis Bard and lady, Rev. E. Chailver, Francis Ravel, C. Hutton, H. McCarty, Capt. W. H. Swift, W. H. Swift, Mr. Not, Mrs. M. C. Latham, Mrs. C. G. Taylor, Ch. L. Lietz, Frederick Schniewind, S. M. Persol, Mrs. J. M. Persol, D. M. Pattistini, Mr. Skinner, Mrs. Singer, F. D. Lappage, F. W. Evans, Mr. Harris, Mrs. Harris, Mrs. Smith, H. E. Draysen, Mr. Goodman, Jaquin Plana, C. A. Gannini, Mr. Sriber, C. Gross, P. Cooper, T. O. Alexander, S. Fredland, Geo. Herrisch, Mr. Dreyfaus, Francis Holcup, W. Christ, J. Goodman, L. Espinosa, Mrs. L. Espinosa and 2 children, Miss L. Espinosa, Miss Fanny de Bury, Miss Hutton and maid, Mr. Pierre Laimena. Total, 86.

In steamship Marion, for Charleston—N. del Rio, Coln Agnew, A. Moura, H. D. Peck, Bernardo Alvarez, Pedro Equillort, A. W. Ketcham, J. West, W. Oppeneim, H. H. Harral, Miss S. Vardell, Miss A. V. Harral, Mrs. H. K. Harral, Miss H. M. Harral, Mrs. J. Wilcox, Mrs. A. A. Wilcox and 3 children, John Brownson, Mrs. Coln Loomis, 2 children and nurse, P. C. J. Weston and lady, Geo. Miss Williamson, Mrs. G. W. Cary, J. F. Packer, F. D. Clift, P. A. Aveilhe, H. Schroeder, P. J. Berkmans, lady, infant, nurse and servant, Miss M. Waddell, H. T. Bailey, Robert Seton, O. R. Armstrong, John M. Douglass, S. Braman, A. Goff, 2 Misses Blake, A. F. Browning, Wm. Deers, Samuel Matthews, Wm. A. T. Keeler, A. V. King, Charles Gerald, Thomas Murry, Mrs. E. Sole, C. Kifferly, Robert Katel, Edward Carey, Thomas Doplier, C. M. Shattuck, H. P. Richardson, B. G. Endicott, O. A. Crowell, S. E. Osborne, and 100 in the steerage.

In steamship Augusta, for Savannah—Miss Sarah A. Hoyt, Mrs. A. C. King and child, Mrs. A. G. Jewett, Miss Jewett, Mrs. C. Veader, Mrs. M. A. Cooke, Mrs. J. L. Locke and daughter, Wm. Winters, N. F. Cabot, Samuel Scribner and grand-daughter, Miss Scribner, Robert Hutcheson, Ira Peck, Mrs. Stone and child, J. Bramell, L. L. Lewis, Geo. Gordon, C. A. Lyons, C. H. Stickney, Wm. G. Santernan, G. Cropsey, Miss Langdon, Miss S. Langdon, C. S. Griswold, Mr. and Mrs. P. Churchill, Wm. M. McVoy, Capt. Lawler, Mrs. D. Bradley, J. Burnside, Wm. T. Baum, J. M. Crummey, A. F. Winslow, Miss Mary Foster, H. W. Schwartz, E. Leech, Mrs. C. F. Noltemoyer, Mrs. Adeline Carr, Mrs. H. Carter, Mrs. Fairbanks and 2 children, John F. Bridgeman, L. Fried, and 90 in steerage.

In steamship Jamestown, for Norfolk and Richmond—Stephen Pine, Wm. Tyler, W. O. Newton, Anson, Hatch, Patrick Smith, James K. Chamberlain, Wm. Jarvis, J. F. H. Ward, Joan Gray, W. R. Thomas, Morris Aaron, Miss Parke, W. H. Shepard, Joseph Buzzo, H. Wolfe, Mrs. Myers, Gustave H. White and lady, H. Parry, A. H. White, Miss Maeder, and 35 in the steerage.

In steamer Atlanta, for Charleston—Adam Ford, Mrs. Wasson and 2 children, James Leslie, Samuel L. Bassford, Abraham Seckendorf, S. S. Newell, George Card, Geo. Bliss, John N. Standish, Mary T. Standish, Lester Markham, C. E. Howe, J. H. Robinson, Solomon Davis, John Holland, Alex. Fox, Jas. E. Lines, Mrs. Chris'r Blyden, Mrs. Lester Markham Mrs. George Bliss, Mrs. M. A. Card, Mrs. Bassford and child,

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Columbia, from Charleston—Dr. Coutourier, Miss S. C. Minie, T. T. Ferguson and lady, E. A. West, C. T. Dunham, and 7 in the steerage.

In steamship Florida, from Savannah—John Mathews, Wm. King, and 14 in the steerage.

In schr. Cleopatra, from Omoa, Honduras—S. H. Brown, W. B. Herton, W. M. Merrideth, H. Hart, F. Debrat, F. Pineda.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 6 48 | Sun sets.... 4 42 | Moon sets..... 4 00

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 8 16 | Gov. Island. 9 00 | Hell Gate.....10 41

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Nov. 14.

Cleared.

Steamships Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah, S. L. Mitchill; Marion, Foster, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Jamestown, Wyatt, Norfolk, Ludlam & Pleasants; Atlanta, Gager, Charleston, H. B. Cromwell.

Barks Orion, Stevens, Montevideo, A. Leary; Jedo, Kenedy, Charleston, Dunham & Dimon; Charles Keen, Chatting, Key West, Benner & Deake; S. Park, Pendleton, Bristol, R. P. Buck & Co.

Brigs Judge Hathaway, Small, Norfolk, Thompson & Hunter; J. Butler, (Br.,) Post, St. Johns, F. A. Bloomfield; St. Mary, Johnson, Martinique, C. Stetson & Co.; A. Hopkins, Murray, St. Marks, Brodie & Pettes; Billow, Rathburn, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff.

Schooners S. B. Small, Drisko, Bangor, Mayhew, Talbot & Co.; S. B. Strong, Mott, Beaufort, J. Smith & Co.; Charity, Barrett, Newbern, J. C. Slaght; Louisa, Langhorn, Eastport, Brett, Son & Co.; Martha, Weeks, Beaufort, Davis & Holmes; Margaret, Hanson, City Point, J. Hunter & Co.; Arctic, Ogden, Alexandria, Merrill & Abbott; Vernon, Ayer, Moncton, D. R. De Wolff; F. Howell, Loranay, Port-au-Prince, Mora & Navarro; Delaware, Bridges, Rockland, G. L. Hatch & Co.

Sloop Willard, Buckingham, Newport.

Steamer Delaware, Copes, Philadelphia, Sandford's line.

Arrived.

Steamship Florida, Crowell, Savannah 60 hours, with mdse. and passengers to S. L. Mitchell. Friday, at 2:45 P. M., 70 miles N. of Hatteras, exchanged signals with steamship Cahawba, bound S.

Steamship Columbia, Berry, Charleston 52 hours, with mdse. and passengers to Spofford, Tileston & Co. Friday, at 9½ A. M., off Cape Lookout, passed steamship James Adger, hence for Charleston. The C. was detained until Thursday, at 4 P. M., on account of a heavy sea on the Bar.

Ship James Foster, Jr., Abeel, Liverpool 24 ds., with mdse. and 429 passengers to C. H. Marshall & Co. Had 1 birth on board during the passage.

Bark Joseph Fish, Phillips, Cardenas Nov. 5, with sugar, &c., to Albert Horn. Had fine weather. Passed Cape Hatteras 9th

Bark Alice, Thompson, Rio Janeiro 12 ds., with coffee to F. H. Whitmore & Co. Oct. 22, lat. 6 45 S., lon. 34 40, saw a clipper ship bound S.; same time, saw bark Mary Sawyer, bound S.

Bark Hahnamann, (of Norfolk,) Abbott, Turks Island Oct. 30, with salt to Blow & March.

Bark Mary Ellen, Mahlman, Malaga Oct. 9, and Gibraltar 13th, with fruit to Howes & Co. The brigs Havana and Europa, (Br.,) were to sail next day for New-York.

Brig Granada, Taylor, Malaga Oct. 9, passed Gibraltar Oct. 13, with fruit, &c., to Howes & Co. John Robinson, steward, of New-York, died at Malaga Sept. 29.

Brig Falmouth, Goudy, Monrovia, W. C. A., Sept. 25, with palm oil, camwood and ivory to E. R. Ware.

Schr. Cleopatra, (Dutch,) Prince, Omoa, Hond., Oct. 28, with hides, sarsaparilla and skins to J. Foulke & Sons. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. Blue Jacket, (Br.,) Brown, Patras, Greece, Sept. 14, passed Gibraltar Oct. 3, with currants to master.

Schr. Glenroy, Fletcher, Hallowell 4 ds., with lumber to order.

Schr. Romp, (new,) May, Fall River.

Schr. Start, Baker, Boston 3 ds., with fish to S. Crowell.

Schr. Pequonnack, Burroughs, Boston for Philadelphia.

Schr. Susan Ludwig, Waldron, Providence for Rondout.

Schr. Fanny Fern, Briggs, Newport for Gloucester.

Schr. Alabama, Savin, Smyrna, Del., with grain.

Schr. S. and B. Small, Drisk, Rondout for Bangor.

Schr. Henry Clay, Bowman, Albany for New-Bedford.

Schr. Experiment, Eldredge, Albany for Dennis.

Schr. Richard S., Gage, Albany for Dennis.

Steamer Petrel, Arey, Providence 16 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Arrived....Sunday, Nov. 15.

Ship Plutarch, Barker, Liverpool 27 ds., with mdse. and 312 passengers Howland & Frothingham. Has had two deaths on the passage. Oct. 21, John Lambert, of New-York, a seaman, fell overboard and was drowned.

Ship Tuisko, (Brem.,) Dannemann, Bremen 37 ds., with md and 360 passengers to Henschen & Unkhardt. Had 7 deaths on the passage by cholera.

Ship Epaminondas Brandt, Shields Oct. 1, with coal to J. Atkins & Co. Sld. in co. with ship Resolute, for Boston. The E. has had very bad weather. Experienced heavy westerly gales the entire passage, lost sails, jib-boom, stove bulwarks, boat, broke main rail, &c.

Ship Antarctic, Stouffer, Liverpool Oct. 11, with mdse. and 30 passengers to Zerega & Co. 10th inst., new South Shoal bearing N. E. 12 miles, took a pilot from boat No. 14.

Ship Zurich, Rich, Havre Oct. 11, with mdse. and 121 passengers all well to Wm. S. Drayton. Experienced variable winds; had a heavy gale Oct. 31. 1st inst., Wm. Jackson, seaman, fell overboard from the jibboom and was lost. The Z. has had very heavy weather to the westward of the Banks; had 1 birth on board, which occurred this morning off Sandy Hook.

Bark Goodspeed, Faye, Boston 4 ds., in ballast to Sturges, Clearman & Co.

Brig Samuel G. Adams, Drisko, Fall River, in ballast to Brett, Son & Co.

Brig Cleopatra, (Swed.) Dannberg, Rio Janeiro 47 ds., with coffee to Funch & Meincke.

Schr. Smithsonian, Van Brunt, Wilmington, N. C., 5 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. J. T. Grice, (of Newark, N. J.,) McCready, Charleston 6 ds., with wheat and rice to master.

Schr. Ellen Rodman, Fuller, New-Bedford, with oil to Grinnell, Minturn & Co.

Schr. New-York, Goodsell, Boston 3 ds., with mdse. to Dayton & Sprague.

Schr. Caroline H., Bucklin, Rockland, with stone.

Schr. Gertrude Horton, Myers, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. Hiawatha, Simonton, Rockland, with lime.

Schr. J. O. Thomas, Baker, Danvers, in ballast.

Schr. Henry Gibbs, Snow, Harwich, in ballast.

Schr. Packet, ——, Portsmouth, N. H., 10 days.

Schr. O. Spelman, Spelman, Albany for Providence.

Schr. S. B. James, Small, Boston 4 ds., with molado.

Schr. T. O. Thompson, Nickerson, Salem.

Schr. Eugene, Whare, Provincetown, with fish.

Schr. T. Tyler, ——, Portland, Conn., for Philadelphia.

Steamer Curlew, Williams, Providence 15 hours, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Steamer Potomska, Cushman, New-Bedford, 18 hours, with mdse. to Jos. Allen.

WIND—During the day, N. W. to W.

Sailed.

Steamships Arago, Lines, Havre; Augusta, Woodhull, Savannah; Marion, Foster, Charleston; Jamestown, Wyatt, Richmond, &c. Ship Consignment, Purrington, Liverpool. Barks N. H. Gaston, Maxwell, Barbadoes; Clara Windsor, McEwen, Port-au-Prince, and others.

Below.

Ship Parliament, Pollard, Boston 6 ds., to load for Liverpool, was anchored on the bar last evening.

Bark Ceres, (of Salem,) Smith, Sumatra.—(By pilot boat Virginia, No. 5.)

Memoranda.

Messrs. A. A. Low & Brothers have received advices from Capt. Limeburner, via Montevideo, of which the following are extracts:

"The clipper-ship Great Republic was boarded by a tremendous sea at 2:15 A. M., Sept. 4, about 40 miles east of Staten Land, which broke in four heavy deck beams, five carlines, the combings of the main hatch, and the deck fifty-four feet in length.

"She steered for the Falkland Islands, and anchored in Port William Bay Sept. 7.

"The ship is as tight as ever, and other than the damage done to the deck, she is uninjured and perfectly tight—no seams open or joints started.

"Her provisions and spare sails between decks were ruined by the guano mixture, and not being able to procure provisions or canvas for sails at Stanley, the captain chartered the schooner Nancy to go to Montevideo for them, and would sail for London upon her return."

Missing Vessel.—Bark L. & A. Hobart, Martin, of and from Wilmington, N. C., for Cardenas, went to sea from the bar Sept. 9, and has not since been heard from. She was undoubtedly lost in the hurricane which visited that vicinity a few days after—the same in which the Central America foundered. It is somewhat remarkable that there has been no wrecked vessel of her description seen, as the whole route between Wilmington and Cardenas is in the track of a large number of vessels to and from the Northern and Southern parts of the United States, the West Indies, &c. The L. & A. H. was a good vessel, [illegible] tons, built at Boothbay, in 1849, and was valued at about [illegible]. No insurance existed on either vessel or cargo. Capt. John S. Martin was a native of Castine, Me., but he had resided in Wilmington for many years, and leaves a family there. It is to be hoped that the crew were saved by some vessel on a distant voyage, but in view of the violence of the storm the prospect is not encouraging.

Norfolk, Nov. 12.—The schr. Nebraska, 259 tons, from Philadelphia for Washington, with coal, touched on Hog Island, a heavy sea running at the time and blowing hard. She struck twice heavily, which caused her to leak. An attempt was made to get her into Hampton Roads, but despite every exertion she sunk on the 11th inst., between Willoughby's Light Boat and Old Point Comfort, in three fathoms water. The captain and crew left in the boat, and have arrived here. No insurance on the schooner.

The pilot boat David Mitchell, which arrived from station duty on Saturday evening, with loss of bowsprit, had it carried away at 3 o'clock P. M. by steamship Arago, while taking off her pilot.

Notice to Mariners.

DECREASE IN THE DEPTH OF WATER ON GEORGE'S BANK.

Subjoined is a letter from the Superintendent of the Coast Survey to the Secretary of the Treasury, communicating extracts of a report by Lieut. Comdg. C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy, in relation to the gradual decrease in the depth of water on George's Bank:

Bangor, Me., Oct. 17, 1857.

Sir: I have the honor to communicate to the Department the result of a development made by Lieut. Comdg. C. R. P. Rogers, United States Navy, assistant in the Coast Survey, showing a gradual decrease in the depth of water on the shallow part of George's Shoal, off the coast and eastward of Cape Cod peninsula. The examination was made under favorable circumstances, on the 18th of September, and the results are thus reported by Lieut. Commanding Rogers:

"George's Shoal seems to consist of narrow sand ridges (like those at the entrance to Nantucket Sound,) lying parallel to each other in a direction generally north and south, though some incline to the eastward and westward. The tide rushes across them with great violence.

We kept the steamer over the crests of these ridges, and, aided by our experience of last year, probably found the most shallow spot where the soundings, reduced to mean low water, show a depth of only thirteen feet, or two feet less than the least found in the year 1837. The least water found differed only some seconds, either in latitude or longitude, from that found by Capt. Wilkes in his examination of the shoal 20 years ago."

I would respectfully request authority to publish this communication as a notice to mariners. Very respectfully yours,

A. D. BACHE,
Superintendent United States Coast Survey.

Hon. Howell Cobb, Secretary of the Treasury.

CHARLESTON LIGHTHOUSE.

During the renovation of Charleston lighthouse the present revolving light will be put out and a fourth order fixed lens light substituted on the evening of Nov. 20, (inst.,) 1857, and continued thereafter until Jan. 1, 1858, when the new second order fixed Fresnel light will be exhibited for the first time and simultaneously with the exhibition of the revolving light at Cape Roman. This temporary fourth order fixed lens light will be placed upon a scaffold outside of the southeast face of the lighthouse tower, at the height of 90 feet above the sea, which may be seen over 17 miles from the deck of a vessel 15 feet above the water. By order of the Lighthouse Board.

GEO. W. CULLUM, Capt. U. S. Engineers.
Charleston, S. C., Nov. 4, 1857.

Spoken, &c.

Oct. 17, lat. 12 55 S., lon. 35 50 W., whaling-bark Chas. and Edward, of Dartmouth, deep loaded.

Oct. 21, lat. 8 55 S., lon. 34 30, was seen herm. brig Wm. H. Brune, of Baltimore, bound S.

Oct. 24, lat. 3 S., lon. 36, bark May Elizabeth, of Boston, 18 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Oct. 25, lat. 35 49, lon. 39 05, whaling-ship Adeline, of Fairhaven, from New-Bedford, 25 ds. out.

Nov. 5, lat. 43 15, lon. 51 20, was signalized ship Star of the West, bound E.

Nov. 7, lat. 26 47 N., lon. 61 15, ship Portland, of Portland, for New-Orleans.

Nov. 9, lat. 39 30, lon. 62 20, schr. Pride of the Sea, from New-York, 4 ds. out.

Nov. 11, lat. 40 50, lon. 68 22, brig Panama, for Provincetown.

Nov. 11, lat. 35 38, lon. 73 42, was passed bark Cadet, from New-York, bound S.

Nov. 12, off Cape May, ship Thomaston, 45 ds. from Rio Janeiro for New-York.

Foreign Ports.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., Sept. 25, schr. Kingfisher, for New-Suez, to load for New-York, in 10 ds. The bark J. H. Arron, Willow, from leeward for Sierra Leone, sailed Sept. 24.

At Cape Palmas, Sept 7, brig Phebe A. Page, Miller, from Monrovia, bound to leeward—all well.

At St. Johns, P. R., Nov. 2, brig L. P. Snow, for New-York in 4 ds.

H. T. Leeds, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL, THIS DAY, ALL THE furniture in house No. 111 West 11th-st., consisting of parlor furniture, and a good assortment of bedroom furniture and kitchen ware, &c. N. B.—Careful cartmen will be in attendance.

REV. T. L. CUYLER WILL DELIVER his lecture on *London* THIS EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the Market-st. Church, as the Rutgers Institute is found inadequate to hold the large number who have applied for tickets. The total receipts will be for the benefit of the East Broadway Mission School. Tickets 25 cents—to be had at the Church door and at 68 East Broadway.

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Surgeon-Specialist, pupil of Ricord, of Paris, (who is the first living surgeon for diseases, &c., of the sexual system,) and of Professors Carnochan and Mott, of this City, may be consulted in English or French, personally or by letter, at his office, No. 61 Bleecker-st., half a square east of Broadway, from 8 to 1, and from 5 to 8 in the evening.